

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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DIET MEMBER SAYS DPRK EAGER FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY

OWO61233 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Otsu, Oct. 6 KYODO -- North Korea is eager to undertake nuclear power generation, according to a Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Dietman who just returned from Pyongyang.

Koichi Noguchi, chairman of the JSP Shiga prefectural headquarters, told the press here Monday that Yi Chang-son, a member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, informed him last Thursday that nuclear power generation is necessary for the further economic development of North Korea. According to Noguchi, Yi said that the power needs of North Korea are currently covered by hydro and thermal generation, which North Korea depends upon equally.

Noguchi, a member of the House of Representatives, added that Yi, head of the overseas liaison division of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party, said while he opposed nuclear armament, he would promote the peaceful use of atomic energy.

NAKASONE TELLS DIET ANTI-ESPIONAGE LAW NEEDED

OWO60351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 6 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday reiterated the government's intention to put an antiespionage law on the statute book to cope with "inadequate" legal sanctions presently available against spying. The prime minister, speaking at a Diet session pledged, however, to be cautious in preparing the proposed legislation, which has come under fire from the opposition parties and the mass media.

"I have given instructions that we should proceed with caution," he told the Upper House budget committee, which opened Monday.

Responding to questions from the opposition bench, Nakasone also came under fire for his remarks on American minorities. The prime minister, as in a previous Lower House committee session, offered an apology to the nation for making the disparaging remarks against the Americans.

Socialist Tetsu Noda, taking up the antiespionage bill, drew an admission from Nakasone that the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party had lacked "consideration" for freedom of speech in the sweeping antiespionage bill it presented to the previous Diet session. The original bill was scrapped without being examined by the Diet, and the LDP has since been engaged in rewriting a "milder" version.

A revised draft of the LDP antiespionage bill has sought a narrower definition of espionage activities and lighter penalties than the earlier bill. Nakasone argued that the nation needs antiespionage legislation to safeguard "important state secrets" both in matters of diplomacy and national defense.

At present, "such legislation is inadequate in Japan," he said, repeating the government contention that Japan is a "spies' paradise."



DISMISSED MINISTER ATTACKS NAKASONE IN MAGAZINE

OW040031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0024 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 4 KYODO -- Masayuki Fujio, fired last month as education minister over controversial remarks against Korea, has launched a fierce attack against Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, charging that Nakasone was wrong in dismissing him and apologizing to Korea. "There is simply no precedence in conventional diplomacy (for a prime minister) to make an apology over the remarks of one cabinet minister," Fujio said in an interview with the monthly magazine, BUNGEI SHUNJU.

The interview will be published in the magazine's November issue, which is expected to be on sale next Friday. It was published remarks by Fujio in the current issue of the magazine which led Nakasone to dismiss him as education minister on September 8.

According to a pre-publication copy of BUNGEI SHUNJU's November issue, Fujio charged that Nakasone has no "self-awareness" as leader of a nation in making the apology and the apology was made to make his September 20-21 trip to Seoul "look good."

In the interview, titled "The Outspoken Cabinet Minister Roars Again," Fujio maintained that he made no mistake in contending that Korea was also responsible for Japan's annexation of the country in 1910. "It is wrong to compare my remarks with what he (the prime minister) said" on intelligence of American minorities, Fujio said. He said he had simply raised a historical issue over the annexation of Korea whereas Nakasone's racial remarks were "abusive."

Fujio, who is a Lower House Dietman and a senior member of the Abe faction within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, also declared that he has no intention to quit politics as a result of the dismissal. "Some say that the dismissal means the end of my political career. Nothing of the sort. There are lots of things I want to do from now on," he told the BUNGEI SHUNJU interviewer.

GOVERNMENT TO STUDY MORE SOUTH AFRICA SANCTIONS

OW031037 Tokyo KYODO in English 1031 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO -- Japan may study additional sanctions against South Africa to press Pretoria to abandon the apartheid policy of racial segregation in the future, a senior foreign ministry official suggested Friday.

The official was reacting to the vote in the U.S. Senate Thursday, which overrode President Ronald Reagan's veto of a bill imposing tough sanctions against South Africa, including a ban on imports of steel, iron, coal and uranium and halt to new U.S. investments and loans there. The House of Representatives had already overturned the President's veto.

The bill requires negotiations with other countries within 180 days on international arrangements to end apartheid. It provides that the secretary of state should convene an international conference to reach agreements and impose multilateral sanctions, the official who declined to be named said.

"There may come a time when Japan will review the sanctions it has taken so far, although there is no intention of immediately altering the present punitive measures," the official said.

The official said it is natural that the punitive measures differ from country to country, but that big differences ease their effect.

According to the overturned U.S. sanctions bill, the President can modify the bill as a result of international arrangements, but the modifications will require joint congressional approval.

A separate foreign ministry official said earlier in the day Japan will not impose further sanctions.

On September 19, Japan announced four additional sanctions against Pretoria, which included a ban on new orders for imports of iron and steel, suspension of issuance of visas to South Africans wishing to come to Japan for tourism and the discouraging of Japanese tourists from going to South Africa. These additional measures followed previous Japanese sanctions such as limiting diplomatic links with South Africa to the consular general level, regulating investment and loans, and a ban on exports of computers to the South African Army and police.

#### SCIENCE CHIEF ON REQUEST FOR SPACE ON SHUTTLE

OW040317 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct.4 KYODO -- Science and Technology Agency Director General Yataro Mitsubayashi said Saturday he plans to urge the United States to give priority to the Japanese experimentation program in the resumed space shuttle flights. Mitsubayashi was reacting to reports from Washington that Japan's spacelab experiment would not come until the second quarter of 1991 at the earliest, instead of 1988 as originally planned.

"I would like to ask the United States to carryout the FMPT (code name of the experiment) on a priority basis whenever I get a chance to do so," he said in a statement. Privately, however, Science and Technology Agency officials felt the three-year delay was inevitable.

Some agency officials said they appreciated the U.S. decision to carry out the Japanese experiment ahead of a West German spacelab project, which was now rescheduled for the third quarter of 1991. Mitsubayashi said the three Japanese astronauts training for the flight are in good spirits and that he hopes they will use the three-year delay to get more training.

The Japanese space experimentation program was first scheduled to be carried out in February 1988, but the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger last January derailed the original shuttle program.

SR-71 'AERIAL ESPIONAGE' REPORTED 6 OCTOBER

SK061525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" deep into the sky above territorial waters east of Kosong of our country, letting it fly up to the sky above coastal waters east of Kim Chaek city, North Hamgyong Province, from around 11 hours 38 minutes to 44 minutes on October 6 to conduct espionage against the northern half of the republic. Such aerial espionage of the U.S. imperialists numbered 12 in September alone.

The U.S. imperialists are ceaselessly intensifying their aerial espionage against our country though we recently withdrew more than 150,000 Korean People's Army soldiers from the frontline and posts and mobilized them in the peaceful construction of the country. This clearly shows that they do not want detente and peace on the Korean peninsula.

FURTHER ON LI XIANNIAN ARRIVAL; ACTIVITIES'Cordially' Met at Airport

SK070107 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the PRC, arrived in Pyongyang this morning by special plane to pay an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK. The great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song went to Pyongyang airport with his wife and cordially [tatusi] met Comrade Li Xiannian and his wife.

We will now report on Comrade Li Xiannian's arrival at Pyongyang airport and the welcoming scenes along the streets.

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] I am reporting from Pyongyang airport. Pyongyang airport is now filled with a warm atmosphere of welcome for the friendship envoy of the fraternal Chinese people. This visit to our country by Comrade Li Xiannian will become a new opportunity to further develop the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, two parties, and two peoples of Korea and China.

Here at the airport, to welcome the friendly envoy of the Chinese people, thousands of people have gathered with the flags of the two countries and bouquets in their hands. Members of many Chongnyon visiting groups staying in the socialist fatherland have come to the airport. Hung before the welcoming crowd are the slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!", "Long live the great CPC!", and "Long live the glorious WPK!" Also hung are the slogans reading "Long live the PRC!", "We warmly welcome Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the PRC!", and "Long live the invincible militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples of Korea and China!" As if the invincibility of Korean-Chinese friendship established in the struggle to win the victory of the cause of socialism and communism were displayed, the flags of the two countries have been raised on the flagpoles.

Comrades Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice presidents; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrades Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang; chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of working organizations and central organs; KPA general grade officers; responsible functionaries of science, education, culture, art, publication, and news media organizations; and Sin In-ha, ambassador of our country to the PRC, have come to the airport.

Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador in our country, staffers of the PRC Embassy, and foreign diplomatic representatives have also come to the airport.

Members of the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission, Chinese guests staying in our country, and Chinese students in our country have also come to the airport.

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song now arrives at the airport to welcome Comrade Li Xiannian.

The airport, where thunderous acclamations are shaking the heavens and earth, has now turned into a sea of flowers, boundlessly seething. The plane carrying the friendly envoy of the Chinese people lands at the airport at 1130. Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the PRC, alights from the plane amid the warm [yolyolhan] welcome of the crowd.

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song exchanges a firm handshake with Comrade Li Xiannian and warmly hugs him. Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor, and minister of foreign affairs; Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Liu Shuqing, vice minister of foreign affairs; Tao Siju, vice minister of public security; Xu Quibao, special assistant, and other members of the entourage have arrived with Comrade Li Xiannian.

The ceremony to welcome Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the PRC, is being grandiosely held. Along with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Li Xiannian inspects the Army, Air Force, and Navy honor guards of the KPA. Comrade Li Xiannian exchanges greetings with cadres of our country and foreign diplomatic representatives. Members of the Juvenile Corps present fragrant bouquets to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Li Xiannian.

Along with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Li Xiannian watches the parade of the Army, Air Force, and Navy honor guards of the KPA. Female workers of our country and Chinese students in our country present fragrant bouquets to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Li Xiannian. Comrade Li Xiannian, with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, passes before the crowd and waves his hand to their enthusiastic [yolgwangjogin] acclamations.



The welcoming crowd is filled with a determination to bring the traditional friendship between the peoples of Korea and China, which develops and strengthens with each passing day, to fuller boom and to glorify it forever.

Comrade Li Xiannian, with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, gets into the car amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the crowd and leaves for the city where hundreds of thousands of people await him. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Presents Gift to Kim Il-song

SK041031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, presented a gift today to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On hand were Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and foreign minister, and other members of the entourage.

Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and other senior officials of the party and government were also present.

Comrade Li Xiannian explained the gift to Comrade Kim Il-song. After seeing the gift Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for it.

Li, Kim Il-song Hold Talks

SK041040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- Talks were held here today between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China.

Present at the talks on our side were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Kim Yang-kwon, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Won-kuk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Kwak Po-kyong, vice-minister of public security, and Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC.



Present on the opposite side were Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and foreign minister; Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Liu Shuqing, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Tao Siju, vice-minister of public security; Xu Quibao, special assistant; Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, and other members of the entourage.

The talks took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

#### Music, Dance Performance

SK050800 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- A music and dance performance was given by artistes of the Mansudae art troupe this evening at the Mansudae art theatre in honour of Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song (?watched) the performance together with Comrade Li Xiannian. (?Also) invited were also Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and foreign minister, and other members of the entourage and Chinese guests staying in Korea. In the audience were Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and other senior officials.

The national anthems of China and Korea were played before the performance began.

Put on stage were a colorful program of Korean and Chinese songs, instrumental concert and dances. The artistes gave an emotional [words indistinct] our people in making revolution under their wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, the everlasting militant friendship and unity forged between the Korean and Chinese peoples, warm love of the two peoples for their motherlands and their happy life to be acclaimed by the guests and audience.

The atmosphere of friendship and unity reached the climax in the scene of "Song of Korea-China Friendship and Unity", the dance and song, which concluded the program.

Flags of the two countries were projected on the backdrop and actors and actresses in national costumes of the two countries danced the dance of friendship to the tune of the Chinese "Song of Toast".

At the end of the performance, cheers of "hurrah!" burst forth in the hall, the friendly sentiments between the two peoples overflowing the hall.

In company with Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Li Xiannian mounted the stage, presented a basket of flowers to the artistes in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

## Gift for Kim Chong-il

SK042207 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- A gift was presented to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, by Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

It was handed on October 4 to Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister.

## Delegation Visits Mangyongdae

SK050633 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- The entourage of the president of the People's Republic of China on an official goodwill visit to Korea visited historical Mangyongdae this afternoon. Among the guests were Lin Jiamei, wife of the President of the PRC, Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and others and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. The guests were accompanied by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and other senior officials.

Briefed on the glorious revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the guests went round with keen interest mementoes preciously preserved in his old house. They posed for a picture in memory of their visit to the old house in Mangyongdae. Concluding the visit to Mangyongdae, Wu Xueqian made an entry in the visitors' book.

Then the guests visited the Mangyongdae fun fair wonderfully built to be a place of culture and rest for the people under the deep care of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and spent a pleasant time.

They also visited the tower of chuche idea. Hearing about the tower which had been built in all grandeur on the bank of the Taedong River to be a grand monumental edifice in the age of the Workers' Party, the guests went round the tower, its entrance, and so on. Then they went up to the observation platform of the tower and enjoyed a bird's eye view of Pyongyang which is changing its looks day after day to be more magnificent and beautiful under the wise leadership of our party.

In the morning some of the guests visited the Pyongyang maternity hospital and the Pyongyang embroidery institute.

## Entourage Inspects West Sea Barrage

SK060515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA) -- Entourage of the president of the People's Republic of China on an official goodwill visit to Korea went to the west sea barrage on October 5.

It was inspected by Lin Jiamai, wife of the president of the People's Republic of China, and Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and others. The guests were accompanied by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and officials concerned.

They went round attentively to see the dam, lock channels, swing bridges and other facilities of the barrage, being briefed that soldiers of the heroic Korean People's Army and builders, upholding with loyalty the grand nature remaking plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, built the west sea barrage, a grand monumental edifice of the Workers' Party era, in a short period of 5 years with the matchless grit given by the party and in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

On the observatory station they were impressed to enjoy a bird's eye view of the west sea barrage, and a gigantic man-made lake which stops the flow of the river Taedong.

After inspection Wu Xueqian made an entry on the visitor's book.

#### Gift for Li Xiannian

SK060518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 5 presented a gift to Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China.

Present on the occasion were Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-presidents, Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and premier of the Administration Council, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and other senior officials of the party and the government. Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the CPC and state councillor and foreign minister, and other members of the Chinese president's entourage were also present.

After seeing the gift, Comrade Li Xiannian expressed deep thanks for it.

#### KIM YONG-NAM, WU XUEQIAN HOLD TALKS 5 OCT

SK051145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA) -- Talks were held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on October 5 between Korean Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Present on our side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kuk, Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China Sin In-ha, and officials concerned. Present on the opposite side were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Liu Shuqing, Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Zong Kewen, and officials concerned.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

#### LI XIANNIAN HOSTS BANQUET FOR KIM IL-SONG

SK060725 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the PRC, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall last night [5 October] for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, along with his wife, appeared at this banquet guided by Li Xiannian and his wife amid welcoming music, all attending greeted them with sonorous applause.

The national anthems of our country and the PRC were performed at the banquet. The president of the PRC spoke at the banquet. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also spoke at the banquet.

Invited to this banquet were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president, along with his wife; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the State Administration Council, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and foreign minister; Kye Ung-tae, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee; Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, candidate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Hang Hui-won, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Pyongyang Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; members and candidate member of the Party Central Committee in Pyongyang; committee chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of the central organizations and the working organizations; generals of the KPA; responsible functionaries of the science, education, culture, art, publication, and information sectors, and Sin In-ha, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China.

Also present at the banquet were Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, state councillor, and minister of foreign affairs; Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Liu Shuqing, vice minister of foreign affairs; Tao Siju, vice minister of public security; Xu Quibao, special assistant; Zong Kewen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country; other members of the entourage; embassy officials of the PRC to our country; members of the Liaison Bureau of the Chinese People's Volunteers; and Chinese people staying in our country.

The banquet proceeded in a peaceful and harmonious atmosphere, which overflowed with feelings of friendship from beginning to end. [yonhoenun sijong chinsonui chongi nomchinun hwagiaeaeahan punwigi sogeso chinhaeng toetsumnida].



## Li Xiannian Speaks

SK060305 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Speech by Li Xiannian, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of CPC Central Committee and PRC president, at a banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on 5 October for Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade President Kim Il-song, lady Comrade Kim Song-ae, and dear comrades. I am very glad to kindly exchange farewell greetings by having my wife, comrades who have come with me, and myself once again sit together with Comrade President Kim Il-song, his wife, and many cadre comrades of the Korean Party, Government, and Army before leaving your beautiful country.

Although this visit was short, we have very joyfully spent several days here thanks to the host country's warm treatment and thanks to a carefully and meticulously prepared itinerary. Comrade Kim Il-song is a long-time friend. He has kindly and cordially received me. I have been greatly moved by this. My comrades and I matchlessly rejoice over the fact that our successful visit will contribute to further strengthening the China-Korea friendship.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely extend thanks to Comrade President Kim Il-song and the Korean Party, Government, and people for warmly welcoming and cordially receiving us. At the same time, representing the Chinese Party, Government, and people, I ardently hope that Comrade President Kim Il-song, his wife, and comrade cadres of the Korean Party, Government, and Army will once again visit China.

During this visit, Comrade President Kim Il-song and I held talks in a very warm, friendly, and pleasant atmosphere. We informed each other of the status of construction work and the work of various sectors. We also exchanged useful opinions on important international issues. Considering the alleviation of the situation on the Korean peninsula to be of great significance to expediting the attainment of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and to preserving peace and security in Asia and the Pacific region as whole, we expressed resolve to exert greater effort to achieve this end. In connection with this, I am compelled to point out the following: This year and during the period of dialogue between the North and South, the Korean Government advanced a series of new proposals, including proposals to stop military exercises on the part of both sides, to hold tripartite talks among persons in military authority, and to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. It has initially declared that it will send 150,000 soldiers on active duty to peaceful construction sites. All this vigorously shows the desire of the DPRK to alleviate the situation on the Korean peninsula. We resolutely support these rational proposals of the Korean Government and its initiatives.

The U.S. Government and the South Korean side should positively respond to this, stop the large-scale joint military exercises they have annually staged to provide a favorable atmosphere to discuss and resolve the question of the peaceful reunification of Korea, and sincerely find a practical way with the north of Korea to alleviate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Comrades, this visit will end soon. Upon our return, we will convey the Korean people's sincere friendship, which we have closely felt, and things which we have seen and heard here to the Chinese people, who are concentrating on reforms and modernization construction work.



I believe that the two parties, governments, and peoples of China and Korea will surely further strengthen unity and closely cooperate with, support, and mutually aid each other in the struggle to build socialism and to achieve the country's reunification. China-Korea friendship, which has overcome historical trials and which has been tested through struggle, will further develop with the passage of time and shine forever generation after generation through the joint effort of both sides.

In conclusion, I propose a toast to the great friendship and unity between the two parties, governments, and peoples of China and Korea; to the good health and long life of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and close friend of the Chinese people; to the good health of Comrade Kim Song-ae; to the good health of Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the good health of comrade cadres of the Korean Party, Government, and Army; and to the good health of Korean and Chinese comrades present here.

#### Kim Il-song Speech

SK060446 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Speech by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, at a banquet hosted by Li Xiannian, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and PRC president, at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on 5 October for Kim Il-song -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Li Xiannian, Chinese comrades, and comrades and friends. I sincerely express thanks to Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and PRC president, for arranging such a splendid banquet and for kindly inviting us before leaving our country after successfully completing his itinerary.

Upon hearing the speech that you have just delivered, we warmly cherish in our hearts feelings of extraordinary fraternal friendship which exist between the leaders and people of Korea and China.

This visit to our country by Comrade Li Xiannian was significant, although short. Your visit to our country, made amid a hearty welcome from our people, clearly demonstrated the solid nature of the Korea-China friendship and was another important opportunity to further develop relations of unity, friendship, and cooperation between our two parties, governments, and peoples.

We unbosomed ourselves to each other by once again meeting after a long interval and held talks in a warm atmosphere to discuss a series of issues of common concern, including the question of developing relations of friendship between the two countries. Through meetings and talks, we further developed relations of intimacy between the leaders of the two countries and once again confirmed the common aspiration of the parties, governments, and people of the two countries to further strengthen and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship, to accelerate socialist construction, and to positively struggle to protect peace in Asia and around the world.

During this visit, respected Comrade Li Xiannian highly appreciated the success attained by our people in socialist construction by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- to uphold the militant program set forth at the Sixth WPK Congress and positively support our people's struggle to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

I am very grateful that you and leading Chinese cadre comrades have always supported and encouraged our people's righteous cause. Our people will positively struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism in our country and the cause of the fatherland's reunification and to protect world peace and security.

By meeting with Comrade Li Xiannian, we have come to be better informed about the success attained by the fraternal Chinese people in socialist modernization construction work and the prospect for the development of China. We sincerely rejoice over the successful promotion of socialist construction in fraternal China and over the strengthening of the might of the PRC.

The adoption of a resolution on policy to guide the construction of the socialist spiritual culture at the recent sixth plenary session of the 12th PRC Central Committee is of great significance in building socialism, which characterizes China.

We wish the Chinese people greater success in implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan and in carrying out the four modernizations projects under the leadership of the leading segment of the CPC, including Comrade Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, by vigorously and equally forging ahead with the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization and a socialist material civilization by upholding the decisions of the 12th Party Congress and the national party delegates conference.

It is the firm will of our party, the government of the republic, and our people to continuously strengthen and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship.

Just as in the past, our people will jointly struggle with the Chinese people shoulder to shoulder by showing fidelity as revolutionary comrades whose relations have been maintained in blood and as class allies and will positively support and encourage the Chinese people's struggle to build a powerful modernized socialist country and reunify the entire country by returning Taiwan to it.

Although we will part with each other tomorrow, our minds, which have been firmly linked together through mutual trust and through noble revolutionary fidelity, will always be together, and Korea-China friendship, which has overcome historical trials, will be forever together with the flow of the Yalu River.

I hope that upon arrival in the fatherland, you will convey our warm fraternal greetings to the leading cadres of the Chinese Party and Government, including Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, and to the fraternal Chinese people.

We are satisfied with the success of the visit to our country by Comrade Li Xiannian.

Availing myself of this occasion in which we cannot suppress the feelings of reluctance to part with each other, I propose a toast to invincible friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese people; to peace in Asia and the world; to the long life and good health of respected Comrade Li Xiannian; to the good health of his wife; to the good health of intimate Chinese comrades; and to the good health of all comrades present here.

KIM IL-SONG, LI XIANNIAN HOLD TALKS 6 OCT

SK061023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA) -- Tete-a-tete talks were held today between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

KIM IL-SONG PAYS RETURN CALL ON LI XIANNIAN

SK061039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today paid a return call on Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China.

Present on the occasion were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and other senior officials.

Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and others were also on hand.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with Comrade Li Xiannian in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

LEADERS AT AIRPORT TO SEE OFF PRC'S LI XIANNIAN

SK061032 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and PRC president, who had paid an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, left Pyongyang by special airplane after successfully concluding his visit.

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song went to Pyongyang airport and warmly saw off Comrade Li Xiannian. Pyongyang airport, where the friendly envoy of the Chinese people was seen off, was filled with an atmosphere of farewell. Comrade Li Xiannian and the delegation led by him departed.

Present at the airport were Comrades Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice presidents; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrades Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, candidate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council; responsible officials of central organizations, government institutions, and workers' organizations; KPA general-grade officers; responsible officials of scientific, educational, cultural, art, publication, and press sectors; and Sin In-ha, our ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC. Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country; PRC embassy officials; Chinese students studying in our country; and diplomatic representatives of various countries were also present at the airport.

A grand ceremony to see off Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and PRC president, was held at the airport.

At 1630 in the afternoon, the airplane with the goodwill envoy of the Chinese people on board took off from Pyongyang airport amid the warm farewell of the crowd.

#### LI XIANNIAN SENDS MESSAGE TO KIM IL-SONG

SK061540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received today a message of thanks from Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, leaving Korea.

Extending heartfelt thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song and to the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government and the fraternal Korean people, the message says:

We were greatly inspired by the sincere fraternity of friendship of the Korean people toward the Chinese people. We will always remember it.

During the visit cordial meetings were held and sincere views were exchanged on problems of mutual concern between me and you Comrade President on several occasions. This reunion made an active contribution to further deepening the feelings of long-standing revolutionary friendship between us and tightening the close relations between our two parties and two countries.

I am deeply satisfied with my visit this time.



I sincerely wish the Korean people continued new successes and progress in their cause of building socialism and reunifying the country independently and peacefully under the leadership of you Comrade President and the Workers' Party of Korea.

I am convinced that the great Sino-Korean friendship based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will develop from generation to generation in the future and last forever with the sun and the moon.

CORRECTION TO NODONG SINMUN ON LI VISIT

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "NODONG SINMUN Editorial" published in the 3 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page D 3, paragraph two, line seven:

...by the respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping -- visits that took...(adding Deng Xioping's name and changing "comrade" to "comrades")

CORRECTION TO BANQUET FOR LI XIANNIAN

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet for Li Xiannian," published in the 6 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page D 4, only paragraph, last line:

...PRC. [passage omitted] The banquet was held in a peaceful and harmonious atmosphere, which overflowed with feelings of friendship from beginning to end. [passage omitted]...(supplying additional sentence)



CHON DISCUSSES INTER-KOREAN TALKS, POLITICS, ECONOMY

SK070545 Seoul YONHAP in English 0452 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 7 (YONHAP) -- Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday again called on North Korea to return to the conference table with South Korea to resume the inter-Korean dialogue involving Red Cross, economic and parliamentary talks, which Pyongyang suspended early this year.

Chon also urged Pyongyang to respond favorably to his repeated proposal for an inter-Korean summit meeting and said he hopes that North Korea's participation in the 1988 Seoul Olympics would provide a turning point in improving relations between the two sides and promoting national reconciliation.

The president made these and other remarks in an address delivered at the National Assembly, which convened Tuesday to deliberate on the government-proposed budget bill.

In the speech, read by Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Chon said that the government would do its best to deter at an early stage any attempt made by North Korea to provoke war on the Korean peninsula, particularly any North Korean moves to sabotage the Seoul Olympiad.

On the domestic front, Chon appealed to politicians to stick to democratic procedures and methods, not to follow a course of showdown and collision, in working out a negotiated settlement on constitutional revision.

"The people are advised not to be whipped up by emotion or agitation and to strive to be helpful in solving the constitutional matter with cool reason," Chon said.

"The new constitution," he continued, "should be capable of developing genuine democracy for the people in general and should put an end to the dispute, which is exhausting national power and is not in the interest of a particular individual or political party."

The president said that the government would be fully prepared for the peaceful transfer of power through general elections held under a new constitution and a national referendum on the new constitution approved by the National Assembly.

Regarding campus unrest, Chon said that a stern and resolute measure will be taken to cope with the radical and leftist ideology of extremist students trying to overthrow the government. Their anti-national and leftist tendency has shocked the people greatly, he added.

The government will further tighten social discipline next year so that a series of political programs, designed to pave the way for the transfer of power in 1988, can be conducted in a peaceful and orderly manner.

Chon also said that efforts would be made to further deepen traditional Korean-U.S. cooperative relations, evolving into a mature partnership toward the year 2,000.

Government efforts should also be made to redress Korea's chronic deficit in its trade with Japan, the distorted perception of past Korean-Japanese relations in some sectors of Japanese society and the living conditions of Korean residents in Japan.

Korea will seek to substantially improve relations with communist countries while continuing to promote its "open door" policy toward them, Chon added.

He pledged to forestall trade frictions with advanced countries and to expand economic cooperation with them in order to advance national interests.

Concerning domestic economic issues, Chon said that the government would do its utmost to raise the per capita annual income to 3,800 U.S. dollars, the gross national product to 166 billion dollars and the trade worth 100 billion dollars by 1991, the target year of the sixth five-year economic and social development plan, scheduled to begin next year.

In view of these goals, the president continued, the government's emphasis on economic management next year will be placed on sustaining exports and the vitality of growth by strengthening the competitive edge of industries.

Chon said he is confident that Korea can attain a 7.5 percent economic growth rate in 1987 through price stabilization and a sustained trade surplus.

#### SENTENCING SET FOR U.S. CULTURAL CENTER INTRUDERS

SK070131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Pusan (YONHAP) -- A prosecutor yesterday demanded a seven-year prison term for a college student involved in the seizure of the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan last May.

Prosecutor Chong Hyon-tae also sought a five-year jail term each against two other students accused of joining the May 21 raid into the U.S. facility.

The three, together with nine others forced their way into the American facility around 1:55 p.m. and occupied the building for about an hour before being overpowered by riot police.

They are Im Chae-chong, 22, Chong Su-gun, 21, and Mun Ki-tong, 22, all from Seoul National University and members of a radical group, called "Chamintu."

Prosecutor Chong demanded a seven-year term for Im and a five-year term each for Chong and Mun.

The prosecutor opined that the trio deserved the punishment because they lauded the North Korean cause in their underground publications and also because they staged a well-planned and violent attack on an American facility.

He also noted that the three showed no signs of repentance for their past behavior.

Sentencing is scheduled for Oct. 23, presiding Judge Yun U-chong said. Nine other defendants involved in the case are being tried in two other groups by the same court led by Yun.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT ON CLOSING OF ASIAN GAMES

SK061217 Seoul YONHAP in English 1201 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Monday that the nation is now able to be confident in the successful stage of the 1988 Summer Olympics "since we have successfully staged the Seoul Asiad."

"By having successfully hosted the Asian Games -- and by thus accomplishing one of the three national tasks at hand, we have gained confidence in our ability to also successfully stage the 1988 Seoul Olympics, thus accomplishing the second national task," he said.

In a statement on the occasion of the closing of the 10th Asiad, Chon said he believed that the task of the peaceful change of government in 1988 will also be carried out smoothly "if we go about it with the kind of fervent patriotism and strong sense of unity that we displayed during the 10th Asian Games."

Chon thanked the Korean people for their effort. "I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude to all my fellow citizens for having achieved today's glory through selfless service and dedications as done over the past 16 days."

The president said that South Korea's success in the Asian Games was the result of the hard work, enthusiasm and wishes of the 40 million compatriots who cheered and encouraged the athletes in concert." [quote mark as received] South Korea took the second place in the Seoul Asiad in overall medal standings, only next to China and beating Japan for the first time. China earned 94, Korea 93 and Japan 58 gold medals.

Chon continued that during the Asian Games he reconfirmed two precious facts, which he had long been aware of and gained a renewed sense of national pride and a stronger confidence in the bright future of the nation. "First, together with the my fellow countrymen, I have reaffirmed the greatness of the Korean people," he said. The other thing, Chon said, is that "we have also renewed our confidence and pride in the rising generation who will shoulder the future of the country."

"I believe that the high morale, the formidable fighting spirit and tenacious staying power of our young men and women who defeated one after another or held ground against the world's best players representing a nation of over one billion are the prime forces to open a new chapter in national history."

He added that the innocent victims in the terroristic bomb explosion at the Kimpo International Airport shortly before the opening of the Asiad made an invaluable contribution to the success of the games and that there were also cooperation from many friendly countries, including those that participated in the games.

BOU THANG GREETINGS ON CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY DAY

BK070424 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Greetings messages from PRK Defense Minister Bou Thang to CSSR Defense Minister General Milan Vaclavik on 42d Czechoslovak People's Army Day -- date not given]

[Text] Dear Comrade Minister:

On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the Czechoslovak fraternal People's Army, on behalf of the KPRAF and in my own name, we are very happy to send you and all the comrades and combatants of the CSSR Army our warmest and cordial congratulations.

Over the past 42 years, under the correct leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and with the all-round close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact, the Czechoslovak People's Army has scored great victories in building and defending the socialist fatherland and has firmly defended peace and stability in Europe and the world.

We firmly believe that the relations of friendship and solidarity between our two peoples and armies will be further strengthened and expanded for the common benefits of peace and socialism.

On the same occasion, we would like to wish you, and through you, cadres and combatants of the Czechoslovak People's Army good health and greater victories in the tasks assigned by the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Please accept our sincere consideration.

SPK ASSAILS THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S UNGA STATEMENT

BK021348 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 2 Oct 86

["Thai Foreign Minister" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 2 -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has once again beaten the drum at the 41st session of the General Assembly about the so-called "Kampuchea problem," distorting realities in Kampuchea.

Sitthi's rhetorical statement was intended to persuade the public opinion that the Thai ultrarightists are champions of peace and justice by allegedly claiming among their routine mythical fabrications that "the Vietnamese invasion and illegal occupation of Kampuchea is a clear violation of that country's sovereignty, territorial integrity..."

However, facts have clearly shown who are wicked to whom. It is widely known that the Thai ultrarightists themselves, acting on Beijing order, have provided aid and sanctuaries to Pol Pot criminals and other Khmer reactionaries to conduct acts of sabotage and subversion against the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

Things are quite clear about the presence of the Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea. Since late 1978, the Vietnamese troops have come to Kampuchea in response to the request of the legal government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to save the fraternal Kampuchean people from the worst genocide in Kampuchea's history committed by the Pol Pot gang.



And since then, the situation in Kampuchea has become more and more stable. With the help of the Vietnamese volunteer army, the Kampuchean people have overcome the hardest trials and difficulties, step by step building a new life in independence and freedom.

The Thai foreign minister's statement is nothing but "old whiskey in new bottle," aimed at dolling up the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," or Polpotists in disguise for its continued illegal occupation of Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations, and asking for more foreign aid to "Kampuchean displaced people stranded in Thailand," most of which will, for sure, go into Thailand's own pocket.

To support and nurture the Khmer traitors are regrettable and unpardonable acts. These also mean to ignore the fact that three million Kampucheans had been massacred by the Polpotists during their rule in Kampuchea from 1975 to 1979.

The Kampuchean people's stance has been made clear especially at the 12th and 13th Indochinese ministerial conferences which pointed to the necessity to distinguish the two aspects of a political solution to the Kampuchean issue. Kampuchea's internal affairs must be settled by the Kampuchean people themselves.

For the genocidal clique and other Khmer reactionaries who have committed crimes against the Kampuchean people, their fate will be decided by the Kampuchean people.

On the international aspect, the Kampuchean issue would imply an agreement providing for the partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea to be completed by 1990 and for an end to the use of Thai territory as those criminals' sanctuaries, to foreign interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

Kampuchea cannot be allowed to return to the tragic past; the fate and future of this country cannot be decided at any remote capitals or even at the United Nations.

Sitthi's statement has demonstrated that the Thai ultrarightists [words indistinct] in the region. Philosophy of the United Nations is to promote peace and prevent war and it has to always pursue these objectives. Thereby, to expel the so-called "CGDK" or Polpotists in disguise, henchmen of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai ultrarightists, from this international organization will help eliminate the clique, politically and militarily, and create a breakthrough for the "Kampuchean problem."

#### KPRP CC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW SYMPOSIUM

BK070945 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Oct (SPK) -- A delegation of the KPRP Central Committee left Phnom Penh for Moscow yesterday to attend an 8 to 10 October symposium on the working class.

The delegation, led by Yos Son, member of the Central Committee and vice chairman of the KPCP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission, was seen off by Say Siphon, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission; and other officials.



Also present was USSR Embassy Counselor to Cambodia Igor A. Ognetov.

NORODOM RANNARIT INTERVIEWED ON VIETNAMESE PRESENCE

PM011110 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 28-29 Sep 86 p 9

[Interview with Norodom Rannarit, son of Cambodia's Prince Sihanouk, by Carlo Correr in Rome; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Introductory passage omitted] [Correr] Hanoi has often stated -- recently too -- that it has started withdrawing its men from Cambodia. Is this true?

[Rannarit] No, absolutely not. They claim to have begun withdrawing their troops. Last time they mentioned 2,000 men. But it is simply a matter of rotation. They are suffering heavy losses, experiencing malaria and other medical problems, so they send men back home and replace them with others. They are cunning and keep saying that by 1990 they will have sent them all back, unless -- as their foreign minister says -- the Cambodians meanwhile ask the Vietnamese to remain. It is obvious that unless military pressure is brought to bear Vietnam will never withdraw.

[Correr] China's leader Deng Xiaoping said recently he is willing to go to Moscow to meeting with Gorbachev if the latter pledges to exert pressure on Hanoi to withdraw from Cambodia. What effect could such a development have on USSR-Chinese relations?

[Rannarit] I met Deng with my father on an official visit last 6-12 September and Deng said in this connection: "I am 82 and have no intention of traveling, but if Gorbachev wants to see me to talk about Cambodia I am willing to go to the USSR to meet with him." According to what Deng repeated to me, the future of Sino-Soviet relations depends on three fundamental issues: One of these three is Cambodia, and the others are Afghanistan and the Mongolian borders. He was also very clear with the Soviets when he reminded them that the USSR is helping Hanoi and they (the Chinese) are helping the Cambodian resistance against Heng Samrin's pro-Hanoi regime, so that the Cambodian question depends essentially on Moscow and Beijing.

[Correr] What is the present status of your relations with the other resistance groups, especially the Khmer Rouge?

[Rannarit] In July 1982 we formed a coalition government. But I must be frank and say that although politically the government has worked in complete unity, the same has not happened in the battlefield, where cooperation has often been lacking and there have even been incidents and clashes between the Khmer Rouge and Sihanoukists. but now -- or, more precisely, since January -- things are going better. There is genuine cooperation and collaboration in all fields. On 28 March we jointly conducted a major operation against the major city of Battambang.

[Correr] Why have relations with the Khmer Rouge changed for the better?

[Rannarit] They have realized that they need us. Their image in the world's eyes was discredited by what happened between 1975 and 1978 under Pol Pot. They are using us for cosmetic purposes. We helped Vietnam fight the Americans for their country's independence. Now we are fighting for our own freedom. We are Cambodians, and my father, Prince Sihanouk, is still very popular. The Khmer Rouge murdered three of my sisters and two of my brothers together with 2 million other Cambodians.

[Correr] How many Vietnamese are in Cambodia?

[Rannarit] There are about 170,000 troops, plus about 800,000 civilians.

[Correr] Who are these "civilians"? Are they being transferred from Vietnam to Cambodia?

[Rannarit] Yes, definitely. Cambodia is a virtually deserted country, especially compared with Vietnam. In territories of nearly the same size we have about 5 million inhabitants and Vietnam has 50 million. Cambodia is a fertile country, rich but underpopulated. Vietnam is overpopulated. The phenomenon of Vietnamization is more complex than it appears at first. The first thing to remember is that the South Vietnamese have always hated those of the North, so they would now rather come to Cambodia than live under the Hanoi regime. People are moving from the North to the South and from the South into Cambodia. Here the country's colonization is taking place at all levels. They are rewriting our history and imposing the study of Vietnamese in schools. And the Vietnamization is also physical because they are promoting a policy of mixed marriage.

[Correr] When did this process begin?

[Rannarit] Virtually immediately after Pol Pot, in 1979. Now they account for 20 percent of the Cambodian population and in the capital, Phnom Penh, which was virtually deserted after the end of Pol Pot, Vietnamese now account for 70 percent of the population.

[Correr] Does that mean that by 1990 the Vietnamese will no longer need to occupy Cambodia militarily?

[Rannarit] Of course in 1990 Vietnam will release Cambodia, but the Vietnamese will remain.

VONADK: ARMY CONVOYS AMBUSHED ON ROUTE 4

BK070040 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 6 Oct 86

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Route 4 battlefield: On 29 September, our DK forces ambushed a Vietnamese enemy convoy carrying troops and materiel from Kompong Som port to Phnom Penh on Route 4. We destroyed two trucks on the spot and damaged five others near the Dei Ambel area in Phnum Sruoch District [Kompong Speu Province]. We killed 11 and wounded 17 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. All the materiel on the trucks was destroyed.

On 2 October, a Vietnamese truck carrying war materiel leaving Kompong Som for Phnom Penh was ambushed and destroyed on the spot by our forces near Chamkachek area in Phnum Sruoch District [Kompong Speu Province]. We killed two and wounded three Vietnamese enemy soldiers; all the materiel on the truck was destroyed. [passage omitted]

RADIO COMMENTARY ON U.S. ATTEMPTS TO DELAY SUMMIT

BK060449 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Commentary: "Ones Who Obstruct the Path to Settlement of Crucial Problems of the Epoch"]

[Text] Dear listeners, at present the entire world is focusing attention on the preparations for a summit between the Soviet Union and the United States. The world's people hope that many urgent and crucial problems of the epoch will be seriously tackled and resolved during the summit. If one looks at the development superficially, he may be deceived into thinking that the leading circles in Washington have paid close attention to making preparations for holding the Soviet-U.S. summit and are very keen for the success of such a meeting. However, in fact, the Reagan administration has tried to do everything to obstruct and delay making preparations for holding the summit. Particularly, it has tried to create sensational events to divert the world's attention from the issue of defending peace and international security, which is one of the most crucial and urgent issues of the world today.

As everyone knows, the entire world was very happy and extremely elated at the success of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva last year and hoped that each side would fulfill its pledge made during the meeting. However, it is deplorable that this hope has never been fulfilled. The Reagan administration has neither taken any action nor created any favorable conditions for fulfilling its pledge as the Soviet Union has done. On the contrary, the White House has used numerous tricks to slander the good intentions and peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union and to create tension in many regions throughout the world. In particular, the Reagan administration still persists in carrying out the "star wars" program and nuclear arms tests while the Soviet Union has since 6 August 1985 ceased such tests. The U.S. acts have clearly undermined the pledges for maintaining peace made during the Geneva summit and run counter to the aspirations of mankind. In the meantime, Washington has also created tension in many regions, for example by sending its war planes to bomb Libya, staging war games on several occasions in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and in Europe, and continuing to threaten the independence of Nicaragua, Libya, and many other countries. Moreover, the Reagan administration has spent a large sum of money and sent advisers to help the Contras in Nicaragua, the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] guerrillas in Angola, the counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan, and the Cambodian reactionaries. It has also rendered support to the apartheid regime in South Africa. For instance, in the past few days, President Reagan also exercised his veto on the bill to impose economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime. At the same time, Washington continues to assist and support the Israeli Zionists to commit crimes in the Middle East against the Arab countries.

Moreover, in addition to effecting a law to restrict the activities of diplomats and personnel of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries working at the UN Headquarters, the Reagan administration recently ordered 25 Soviet personnel working at many UN offices to leave the United States. More serious still, while the foreign ministers of the two countries are holding talks for making preparations for the summit, the U.S. side has tried to create sensational stories, for example, by playing up the story on the arrest of U.S. spy Nicholas Daniloff in order to create numerous pretexts aimed at slandering the good intentions and great efforts of the Soviet Union. All this is based on the U.S. cunning scheme aimed at undermining the relations between the two countries and the forthcoming summit, thereby creating confusion in the international situation.

At the same time, the Washington administration has also put pressure on and persuaded its allies to participate in its "star wars" program which is the largest arms race challenging the world's people who aspire to live in peace.



These acts of the U.S. ruling circles clearly show who has advocated the path of arms race, obstructed the path to settlement of the crucial and urgent problems of the epoch, and tried to delay and obstruct the preparations for holding the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit. As for the Soviet Union, which has consistently tried to seek peace and cooperation with other countries, it always tries to find ways to reach a lasting peace, including proposing many initiatives to unilaterally place a moratorium on nuclear tests for more than 1 year so far and to continue doing so until 1 January 1987. This is a clear indication of the sincere responsibility and boundless concern of the Soviet Union toward the destiny of mankind. This is because the cessation of the nuclear arms tests is the only effective way leading to arms reduction and the setting up of an overall international security system as has been proposed by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to the 41st UN General Assembly. Thus, for the sake of lasting peace and international security of all nations in the world, it is utterly necessary that the U.S. ruling circles fulfill the urgent aspirations of all nations which want to live in peace without the threats of nuclear arms. To conform to the call of the world's people, the United States must cease once and for all any acts running counter to the trend of peace and participate with the Soviet Union in suspending all nuclear arms tests. Such an act will create a favorable atmosphere conducive to the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit. If the Reagan administration remains obstinate in pursuing its political policy of continuing the arms race, it will certainly be condemned more strongly by all the peace-loving countries, including the American people.

#### DISTRICTS IN CHAMPASSAK, SARAVANE HOLD PARTY SESSIONS

BK050946 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 5 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 5 (KPL) -- Party sessions were recently organized in various districts of the southern Champassak and Saravane Provinces.

In their political reports, the party secretaries of those districts recalled the achievement obtained by the people of their localities in the cause of national defence and construction in recent years.

The session also outlined programs of actions for the coming years, particularly measures aimed at fulfilling the second five-year plan of the state.

They elected new executive committees for the new term.

#### DISTRICT PARTY CONFERENCE HELD IN PHONG SALY

BK061012 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 6 (KPL) -- The party committee of Bounsai District, the northern Phong Saly Province, recently convened its seventh conference. It was attended by more than 60 representatives of all party organisations in the district, and Phao Thammachai, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the administrative committee of the province.

The participants reviewed their activities in economic construction in their district since the last conference, and worked out a new action plan for improving the people's living standard and boosting economic development, national defence and social welfare.

The conference also elected a new executive committee of 17 members.



ALLEGED MIA REMAINS GIVEN TO U.S. EMBASSY

BK070137 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Three Laotians who were arrested in August for entering Thailand illegally have given American officials bone fragments alleged to be remains of an American serviceman, U.S. Embassy officials said Monday.

The Laotians, who were being held by police in the northeastern province of Mukdahan, also produced a "dog tag" -- or identification neck chain -- of a serviceman, an embassy official said.

The official, who declined to be named, noted that the U.S. Government does not release tag names pending positive identification. The remains, described as a handful of small bone fragments, will be sent to the U.S. Army's Central Identification Laboratory in Honolulu for analysis.

"It is a case of interest to us, yes," the embassy official said.

The Laotians were captured Aug 22 as they crossed the frontier. They told police then that they planned to sell the material, presumably to American officials, but the U.S. Government has a policy prohibiting such purchases.

Local police said the Laotians crossed the border with the help of two Thais, who were also captured. The Mukdahan provincial police held the bones and the dog tag temporarily as evidence in the illegal entry case.

An officer of the U.S. Joint Casualty Resolution Centre's Bangkok office negotiated production of the material about one week ago.

About 550 Americans were officially listed as missing in action in Laos during the Indochina war.

TWO FOREIGN JOURNALISTS RETURN FROM CAMBODIAN

BK070744 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The two Australian and Canadian journalists who went into Kampuchea with resistance guerrillas last month and later came under fire from Vietnamese troops this morning crossed back into Thai territory, sources reported.

David Nason of the Darwin-based NORTHERN TERRITORY NEWS and Robert Karniol, a freelance reporter on assignment for the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, arrived in Bangkok at about 8 a.m. this morning.

Nason, 33, was reported to be in hospital where he was being treated for a wound in his right armpit.

Karniol, 30, carries a few scratches from barbed wire and bushes but suffers from no wounds or illness, as earlier reported. He is now said to be at an unidentified hotel.

The journalists' return to Thailand was made possible by Khmer Rouge guerrillas based opposite the Thai border village of Ban Non Sao-a, south of Aranyaprathet, military sources said.

A Khmer Rouge unit reportedly went to the rescue of the journalists who had gone into Kampuchea on September 17 with a 100-strong unit of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

The journalists and their KPNLF escorts reportedly had been pursued by the Vietnamese since an encounter on September 29 near Sisophon where Nason was wounded.

They arrived at a Khmer Rouge base near the Thai border over the weekend, either on Friday or Saturday, but were unable to cross into Thailand immediately due to landmines in the area, the sources added.

They reportedly left Kampuchean territory at about 7:00 p.m. last night to a "big send-off" from the Khmer Rouge. They arrived in Thai territory at about 1:20 a.m. this morning after swimming across a border canal and ploughing through floods.

Sources said they had been tailed by Vietnamese troops for days in what was described as a case of "real hot pursuit".

The first attack erupted near Sisophon, some 40 kilometres east of the Thai border, as the journalists and KPNLF guerrillas were trying to cross Highway 5 into a paddy field.

One source said it was not sparked by Nason's breaking cover in order to photograph a clash between Heng Samrin and Vietnamese troops, as earlier reported.

#### SITTHI COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH CGDK'S SON SANN

BK050836 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann met Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila in New York on 29 September. They exchanged views on matters of common concern to the two countries. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi summed up their conversation to our correspondent in front of the United Nations building:

[Begin recording] We talked about his return to Thailand on 6 October. He also talked to me about his KPNLF. I told him that we would like to see unity among the three Cambodian factions. The CGDK has won recognition from the world, and has a good reputation and ample support internationally. It causes us concern each time any of the factions quarrel among themselves. I therefore told him to take firm control over his men, telling them to strive for unity and refrain from violence. This concluded my meeting with Son Sann. By the way, he told me he would visit the site 2 camp at the border and meet with his people. He said he would make efforts to build unity among his men in accordance with what I told him. Apart from that, I told him that we would continue giving full support. However, the Cambodian people must try to help themselves. [end recording]

REPORT ON TRADE COMMITTEE TALKS WITH GDR

BK031105 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Cabinet at its meeting today acknowledged the results of the fifth meeting of the Joint Thai-GDR Trade Committee which was held on 7 August. The joint agreement on the results of the meeting can be summarized as follows:

The two delegations reviewed the trade situation between the two countries and agreed that the value of bilateral trade was still small. The two countries will make efforts to eliminate obstacles to the further expansion of trade and jointly work out measures to promote exports so as to increase the value of trade.

Both sides have exchanged lists of products they wish to trade during the period from 1986 to 1988. Thailand has offered to sell rice, corn, natural rubber and rubber products, coffee, tobacco leaf, textile products and castor oil while the GDR wants to export electricity generators, packing machines, machinery products, electric motors, and transformers to Thailand.

The GDR side has agreed to include the list of goods Thailand is offering to sell to it in the country's imports plan and is willing to consider buying Thailand's major crops such as rice, natural rubber, coffee, and corn as requested by the Thai side.

The Thai delegation was informed of the offer made by the GDR to send educational equipment, documents, and experts to provide vocational training courses here. The GDR requested that Thai government agencies look into this matter.

In order to facilitate the expansion of bilateral trade, both sides have agreed to exchange economic, trade, and other related information through the GDR commercial counselor's office in Kuala Lumpur and the Thai commercial counselor's office in Belgrade.

The GDR delegation asked the Thai side to allow GDR businessmen to live and work together with the Thai private sector in Thailand. The Thai delegation agreed to accommodate GDR businessmen as it deems appropriate. [passage omitted]

THAILAND, POLAND SIGN TRADE MEMORANDUM

BK040100 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Oct 86 p 11

[Text] Thailand and Poland yesterday signed a Memorandum of Understanding which called for the expansion of bilateral trade volume to reach U.S. \$50 million in 1988.

The agreement was signed by Deputy Commerce Minister Prachuap Chaiyasan representing the Thai Government and Poland's Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Januez Balaewski.

The signing of the memorandum at the Commerce Ministry took place after the three-day meeting of the joint trade committee which ended yesterday. The meeting was the first ever between the two countries and the next meeting will be held in Poland.

Last year, the combined two-way trade volume totalled 424.75 million baht, with Thailand registering about 7.61 million baht trade surplus with Poland. This country exported about 216.09 million baht worth of goods to Poland and imported about 208.48 million baht worth from that country.

In the memorandum, Thailand proposes to sell to Poland rubber, rice, maize, tapioca products, textiles, fishmeal, fruit and canned food, while that country offers to sell its machinery, fishing vessels, electricity generators and scientific and chemical products.

But the memorandum does not specify the purchase volume to be made by each side.

The Polish delegates also expressed interest in Thailand's proposal for countertrade of Thai fluoride with Polish hot-rolled coin.

Meanwhile, Poland urged Thailand to import more Polish products in return for its imports of about \$17-18 million worth of tin from Thailand Smelting & Refinery Co. (Thaisarco).

The Polish authorities also pledged to encourage that country's more than 400 international trading firms to buy tin directly from Thaisarco.

About four to five years ago, Thaisarco had approached Poland to buy tin directly from the company.

#### RADIO COMMENTS ON TRADE WITH EAST EUROPE

BK061011 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Oct 86

["News in Perspective" Feature]

[Text] Faced with heavy protectionism in major trading partners, Thailand is heading toward increasing trade with East European bloc. The prospects are considered bright. The Business Economics Department said that Thailand needed are [as heard] more information about those countries which can be obtained only by sending more trade missions to contact them.

During the last 3 years, trading value between Thailand and the East European bloc rose 4 times from 1,300 million baht to 5,900 million baht. But this amount is still considered low. It is only 1.33 percent of the country's total trading value per year. Most of the time, Thailand has suffered trade deficit with these countries since Thailand has to face major obstacles including some trading regulations stipulated by the governments of East European countries. The (first trend of improvement) was the amount of trade deficit with these countries declining gradually.

The department said that there is still plenty of room for exporting more to those countries, and the products which are good prospects there are rubber and rubber products, tapioca pellets, coffee, canned pineapple, canned fish, leather products, shoes, and textiles. It said what Thailand will have to do is to send more trade missions to these countries so as to know what kinds of the trade regulations with respect to imports and markets they have so that Thai exporters can penetrate further into these markets. It pointed out that Thailand needed to build up good relations with these countries and when it sends trade missions to these countries, they will have a chance to meet with high-ranking officials of their governments who have authority to make the decision to buy.



LEADERS GREET GDR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

OW062100 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 6 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent their warmest greetings to their counterparts in the German Democratic Republic on the 37th national day of the GDR (Oct. 7).

The message is jointly sent by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber. It says:

"Over the past 37 years, promoting the German working class's revolutionary tradition, closely uniting and cooperating in all fields with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the working class and people in the German Democratic Republic have achieved many great achievements in the construction of the GDR, the first worker-peasant state in Germany, and in transforming the GDR into a socialist country stable politically and strong economically, with a high prestige in the international scene, thus actively contributing to strengthening the socialist community and to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"We are firmly confident that the fraternal friendship and the comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples will be constantly consolidated and developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the treaty for friendship and cooperation between the two countries".

SOCIALIST BLOC CUSTOMS CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

OW070741 Hanoi VNA in English 0659 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 7 -- The 27th annual conference of the leaders of socialist countries' customs offices concluded in Ho Chi Minh City on October 5 after six days' sitting. The participants heard and discussed reports and speeches on diversified activities of the socialist customs offices as well as exchanged experiences in this field. The 28th conference will be held in Mongolia next year.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO HELP TRAIN FACTORY WORKERS

OW032108 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 3 -- A protocol on the training of Vietnamese workers at Czechoslovak factories in 1987 was signed on Sept. 29 in Prague, according to the Czechoslovak News Agency CTK. The signing took place after talks between M. Boda, Czechoslovak minister of labour and social affairs, and Nguyen Honglong, head of the Vietnamese General Department of Job Training. The two sides highly appreciated the results of the implementation of the intergovernmental treaty signed in Czechoslovakia concerning the assistance in the training of Vietnamese workers in Czechoslovakia. They also discussed plans for future Czechoslovakia-Vietnam cooperation.

VNA CITES NHAN DAN ON GANDHI MURDER ATTEMPTS

OWO40903 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 4 -- The national daily NHAN DAN today expresses the Vietnamese people's high indignation at the recent attempt on Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's life, terming it a "cowardly act".

"The forces hostile to India have resorted to numerous ways and means to make India depart from the course it has chosen. They hope to see an India in turmoil, weakened and divided. However, the situation in India has not evolved as they had expected. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian people have in the past two years defeated all attempts of the enemy and have striven ever harder for a secure, prosperous and united India".

NHAN DAN stresses: "The Vietnamese people are confident that the great Indian people uniting around Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's leadership will overcome all difficulties and obstacles and will vigorously enhance their noble cause for the happiness and prosperity of the Indian nation, for peace, security and cooperation in South Asia, Asia and the rest of the world".

RADIO COMMENTARY CRITICIZES ASEAN SUPPORT OF POL POT

BK031351 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "Dialogue Is Better Than Confrontation"]

[Text] Certain leaders of ASEAN countries are having words and deeds that do not conform to reality and [that are] to the detriment to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

At an official meeting in New York, ASEAN foreign ministers discussed their continued recognition of the Pol Pot genocidal clique at the United Nations. At this forum, they also slanderously charge Vietnam with violating Thai territory. They tried to publicize the Khmer reactionary remnants with fabricated reports on activities of the reactionaries inside the Kampuchean territory. However, no one can deny the fact that while ASEAN chimes in with the Bangkok charges of Vietnamese intrusion into Thailand, over the past few weeks Thai planes and weapons on dozens of occasions violated the Kampuchean airspace and waters. In a more dangerous move, Thai aircraft, artillery, and infantry supported the Khmer reactionaries; intrusions into the Kampuchean territory. On 23 September a platoon of Thai infantry and a group of Khmer reactionaries, under air and artillery cover, infiltrated into the Height 537 northwest of Ampil in the Kampuchean Province of Battambang, close to the Thai border.

By slandering Vietnam, several leaders of the ASEAN countries hope to cover up their hostile policy toward Kampuchea and other Indochinese countries. They also hope to sidetrack the attention of the public now demanding that the Pol Pot clique be eliminated politically and militarily. They tried to help the Pol Pot clique continue their illegal occupation of the Kampuchea seat at the United Nations.

Over the past 8 years, under the new regime elected by the people, Kampuchea has been really reviving. With their efforts plus the wide support from peace- and justice-loving people and international assistance, including humanitarian assistance of UN organizations, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is firmly advancing forward and in firm control of the country.

The government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the only genuine representative of the Kampuchean people. Many foreigners who visited Kampuchea have recognized this reality and affirmed that it is high time to oust the Pol Pot clique from the UN seat that they usurped with the support from forces hostile to the Kampuchean people.

Those ASEAN leaders proposing this tenancy will certainly come under public fire. With a high sense of responsibility and goodwill for peace, the 13th foreign ministerial conference of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea held in Hanoi recently declared that its various parties are agreed on the two fundamental issues, namely the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and the removal of the Pol Pot clique. It is possible from the present to start talks on the plan for the implementation of these two-fold so as to reach a political solution on the Kampuchean question and that of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The three Indochinese countries are ready to discuss with all parties with a view to achieving an early political solution. The three Indochinese countries declared that while awaiting a political solution, the annual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea will continue and the total withdrawal will be completed by 1990 as previously stated. Of course, realistically-minded people would agree that the Indochinese countries had made a reasonable proposal that would greatly contribute to purifying the situation in Southeast Asia, Asia and the Pacific. Vietnam always wants that this proposal will be responded. Dialogue is better than confrontation.

#### ARMY UNIT CULTIVATES GOOD RELATIONS WITH LAOS

BK051455 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Essay by (Phi Sau): "The Party Organization of the F-23 Army Volunteer Group Has Guided Its Unit in Satisfactorily Implementing Uncle Ho's Advice That Helping One's Friends Amounts to Helping Oneself"]

[Text] Since its founding, the F-23 Infantry Group has been constantly operating in various battlefields -- Tri Thien, Central Highlands, the [former] 5th Region, and central and lower Laos. The group has scored many achievements and has been awarded the VPA hero title by the party and the state. During its course of action full of hardships and rigors, cadres and combatants of the group have overcome numerous difficulties and ordeals and have earned for themselves a glorious reputation, enjoying the trust of friends and affection of the people and fighting victoriously whenever required.

Since 1977, under the Vietnamese-Lao Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the group has had the honor of receiving an international mandate of returning to operate in the familiar central and lower Lao battlefields. Over the past 10 years, with its abundant experience, the unit party committee has concentrated its leadership efforts on implementing the central political task of helping the friendly country become stronger in all respects. It has developed its bonds and solidarity with and loyalty to the friendly side, trying to help each other move forward to fulfill their missions.

A resolution of the group party committee clearly affirms that all missions, whether major or minor, cannot be fulfilled without the assistance of the party organization, administration, and people of the friendly country concerned.



From this starting point, the command committee and staff organ of the group in their annual planning have concentrated on guiding and teaching their cadres and combatants how to realize the unit's glorious duty of contributing to enhancing the special friendly and solidarity between Vietnam and Laos. So far, there are many cadres who have served more than 15 years with their unit and on the battlefield in the friendly country. Many units and comrades have been regarded by the local party organization and administration as belonging to them.

At the group's recent third party organization congress, the party organization profoundly reviewed its leadership for implementing the political task and pointed out things which had been done satisfactorily or unsatisfactorily in unit building and in relations with the friendly country.

The party organization concentrated on discussing its political tasks which consist chiefly of maintaining constant cooperation with the friendly country and joining it in propagating and motivating the masses to build the revolutionary strength, the administration, and the armed forces; remaining combat ready; persuading misguided persons who are following the enemy to return to the people; and protecting the fraternal Lao people's peaceful working life. These are heavy, complex, and difficult tasks which require that every combatant have -- in addition to an undaunted spirit and courage to fight and sacrifice -- knowledge of the culture, social welfare, economy, lifestyle, and financial management and how to speak and read the friendly language so that they can communicate, understand the policies and lines of our party and state as well as those of the friendly party and state, and understand the customs and traditions of the people in localities where they are stationed. Determined to work while studying, to develop close bonds and solidarity with the friendly people, to learn from the friendly people, and to join them in carrying out common duties, various detachments of the group have performed their missions with increasing successes.

From 1981 to 1985, especially during the period 1984-85, the unit helped the friendly side train and turn out 2,346 grass-roots level cadres, recruit an additional 283 guerrilla members, and joined with the local people in persuading more than 1,100 enemy followers to return to their native places, bringing with them hundreds of weapons. The group also helped the friendly side build a number of projects such as irrigation works, public health stations, and schools, and spread propaganda on the policies and lines of the LPRP among tens of thousands of people.

In various key areas under the unit's control, political security has been firmly maintained and the administration in various hamlets and villages has been further consolidated. In many localities, the local armed forces have been able to shoulder the task of safeguarding their homeland. The masses' revolutionary movement has developed and has made considerable progress. Wherever they are stationed, units of the group have maintained regular and close contact with the relevant local party organization and people of the friendly country in order to ask for constructive advice. All cases of breach of discipline committed by the troops have been promptly dealt with and those involved have sincerely admitted their faults before the friendly people.

The party organizations and administrations concerned and the Lao people of various nationalities also regard members of the Vietnamese army volunteer unit as their own sons and brothers. Sentiments have become much closer while mutual assistance has become ever more effective.



Localities have constantly helped the unit grasp the enemy's sabotage activities and the general situation in the area. There have been joint meetings where situations are reported and activities are coordinated. The people have provided the troops with land for cultivation and wood for building construction as required. The province [not specified] has helped the group install high-voltage power lines at a number of its subordinate units.

There have been countless emotional experiences of Vietnamese-Lao solidarity. During a troop movement conducted by Group 19 covering a distance of more than 250 km, the friendly side provided it with almost all the necessary means of transportation and cut and processed more than 100 cubic meters of wood to help the troops build shelters. Obviously, the unit could not have fulfilled its mission had it not been for the help of the friendly side.

Based on what has been achieved and on those fields in which they are still weak, the party organization and the cadres and combatants of the F-23 Group are, with a new determination, launching within the group a movement to learn how to speak and write the language and to understand the policies and line of the Lao party and state. Within 2 years from now, the group will join with the friendly side in having each company build a hamlet or a village into a steadfast unit while each basic unit builds 1 or 2 villages into a model with relatively good revolutionary movements. The group is determined to make itself comprehensively steadfast in order to fulfill the glorious international mandate assigned it by the party and state.

#### NHAN DAN ON TECHNICAL SUPPLIES FOR WINTER PLANTING

BK031710 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Sep 86

[30 September NHAN DAN editorial: "Provide Technical Supplies for Winter-Spring Planting"]

[Text] Agricultural materials, particularly fertilizer, insecticide, electricity, gasoline, and oil constitute important material factors in agricultural production. Agricultural production is characterized by its seasonal nature and is a biological economic-technical sector.

In order to fulfill an agricultural production plan in accordance with a technical program, we are required not only to ensure adequate material supplies but also to make sure that the supplies are available when and as needed. Requirements for the supply of materials for the winter-spring planting season must be carried out more strictly. This is because the winter-spring planting season consists of many plantings -- winter, spring, and winter-spring crops -- involving many plants such as rice, industrial, vegetable, and subsidiary food crops. Crops planted during this sowing season usually yield a higher output and therefore need more intensive cultivation efforts.

As the source of state supplies is still limited, localities must take the initiative in supplying themselves with locally available materials. Localities and agricultural production establishments must be clearly informed by the responsible sectors at the central level as to how many and what kinds of materials will be provided from now until the end of the year so these localities and establishments can manage to find and acquire other materials needed for production.

We must revive efforts to produce green manure, duckweeds, and animal manure in order to increase the source of organic fertilizer for intensive crop cultivation.

We must use various kinds of herbally-based chemicals and rudimentary measures to prevent and eradicate harmful insects in order to make up for the shortage of inorganic fertilizer and chemical pesticide. Meanwhile, we must prepare the conditions for fulfilling winter-spring crop production plans in the event there is a shortage of electricity, gasoline, or oil.

Using inorganic fertilizer thriftily and rationally in conjunction with efforts to use organic fertilizer and carry out insect prevention and eradication activities with the use of various combined measures should be regarded not only as necessary while the supply of chemical fertilizer is inadequate but as a basic, long-term, and progressive work method. This is an important way to practice thrift in production, increase crop output, and protect plants while protecting the fertility of the soil and maintaining and improving product quality.

Lessons learned by various agricultural cooperatives which suffered a sharp drop in rice output during the previous winter-spring planting season show that in addition to unfavorable weather conditions and increasing insect infestation, the reason for reduced output was that technical programs unsuitable to weather conditions were put into practice. In particular, nitrogen fertilizer was applied unevenly and at the wrong time.

Experiences in the previous winter-spring planting season in preventing and eradicating harmful insects show that, where chemical fertilizers were relied upon, localities failed to pay attention to using herbally-based insecticides and adopting basic preventive methods. That is why efforts were slow in preventing harmful insects from spreading to and ravaging large areas, resulting in a serious drop in output and yields of rice and subsidiary food crops.

Along with efforts to make full use of the materials available in various localities and establishments for intensive crop cultivation, ensuring the supply of certain amounts of fertilizer and insecticide is very important. In recent years, the country as a whole has shown some progress in the supply of electricity, chemical fertilizer, insecticide, and tractors for agricultural production. However, numerous shortcomings still persist. Too many supply organs handle the same agricultural materials. Supply procedures are irrational and create inconveniences and disadvantages to establishments.

What is serious is that the misappropriation of materials and the sale of those materials to persons who are not entitled to them in order to benefit from price differences continues to be prevalent in many areas.

In providing materials to agriculture, we must show that agriculture truly is the most important front. Beginning with this winter-spring season, we must shape new ways of providing materials and must work out a plan to prepare adequate materials for the coming season. We must invest and provide materials in advance, sign agreements before the season begins, ensure that materials reach establishments when and as they are needed, and renovate supply methods to ensure that materials are brought to establishments and producers by the shortest, fastest, thriftiest, and most convenient way and in accordance with prescribed state prices.

We must unreservedly eradicate corruption, theft, and the smuggling of state-owned marketable materials into the free market and must unreservedly punish those involved in the speculation and smuggling of state-owned marketable materials.

Making full use of all available materials belonging to various establishments and localities in the country, taking the initiative in creating more sources of materials for agricultural production, renovating the supply network from the central down to grass-roots levels, and using agricultural materials thriftily, rationally, and effectively are important tasks to carry out which can contribute to making the winter-spring planting season a success.

#### VO VAN KIET ATTENDS PROVINCIAL PRODUCTION CONFERENCE

BK041102 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers on 24, 26, and 30 September chaired a conference to discuss and approve plans for developing and distributing the production forces of Lam Dong, Ha Bac, and Lang Son Provinces.

The formulation and approval of these plans have been jointly done by various sectors concerned. These included plans on building economic structure, designing tasks for the provincial 5-year socioeconomic development program, and accelerating tasks for 1987 and the 1986-90 period.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet, on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, officially approved the plans of these three provinces and urged them to use these plans as scientific documents for formulating the 1987 and 1986-90 plans as well as for preparation of the coming provincial party organization congresses.

#### AIR FORCE PARTY ORGANIZATION HOLDS CONGRESS

BK041521 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Station correspondent Khanh Van's report on the Air Force's Party Organization Congress]

[Text] The party organization congress of the people's Air Force delegates has recently concluded. The 227 comrades who represented more than 10,000 party members in the party organization, demonstrated their high sense of responsibility in discussing the affairs of the party, the state, and the people in their tasks of defending the country's airspace. Their concern was voiced in every word of their statements. Everyone wished to make some heartfelt contribution toward stabilizing the situation in the country, making the people happy, and increasingly strengthening the party in order to preserve the people's confidence and love in the face of all ordeals.

I again met at this congress Air Force combatants who are totally loyal to the people and the country. Not long ago, flying high in the clouds they frightened U.S. pilots who were afraid of being burned alive in our homeland's airspace. But today, Can Hanh, Pham Thanh Ngan, Dao Dinh Luyen, Pham Tuan, Nguyen Hong Nghi, and Nhuyen Dinh Khoa in the congress Presidium together with Comrades Nguyen Van Bay, Nguyen Van Nghia, Nguyen Van Cuc, Le Khuong, and Au Van Hung, all looked very kind. With emotion, I listened to and treasured the views of Pham Thanh Ngan and Nguyen Dinh Khoa. They both talked about the rice plants of agricultural cooperative members. They voiced their concern over ways to get enough nitrogenous, phosphate, and potash fertilizers, insecticides, and electricity for pumping stations so that the channelling of water into ricefields to fight drought would never be delayed.



Uncle Ho's earnest desire was that all the people would get enough food, clothing, and education. The congress participants recalled Uncle Ho's desire and put forth many measures to overcome difficulties in social life. Those Air Force combatants used to fly high in the immense sky, but now their hearts are with the ricefields; they think of agriculture and how to make it really the foremost battlefield.

I reckoned that of the 30 pilots attending this congress more than 20 formerly fought the enemy and downed 70 enemy aircraft of various types. They came to the congress not only with their exploits but also with the heavy duty of high-ranking command officers to defend the fatherland's airspace. For 2 days state and party affairs were discussed and enlivened ideas of experts who have just returned from various production battlefronts.

Life always influences the thinking of each party member regardless of his fields. When confidence still prevails and shines, every sincere cause of concern and every vital petition is the loftiest symbol of loyalty steadily directed toward the party's great cause. It is imperative to renovate thinking, mainly economic thinking. Nevertheless, renovation must follow the revolution and science in order to comply with the objective law and not to impose subjective law on oneself. This is the view adopted nearly unanimously by many comrades. On this basis, the Air Force's party organization congress contributed its profound and specific comments to the political report of the party Central Committee.

The Air Force's tasks were then discussed for 2 days. Although time was limited, military knowledge and realistic performances were tightly screened and condensed into 15-20 minute statements. They clearly indicated that the Air Force party organization congress was a congress of loyal people who thoroughly know their tasks and all aspects of combat and combat preparedness, as when they discussed and estimated the enemy situation and analyzed all conditions and circumstances in order to formulate tactics and various strict regulations on combat readiness.

Because the enemy is very close, combat readiness of the Air Force is a race against time and only in this way can victory be expected. This is a requirement that calls for the Air Force party organization to take the lead in uniformly ensuring all aspects of the struggle to surge forward and achieve the highest quality and effectiveness in training and combat in order not to be a victim of a surprise attack due to a lack of a sense of responsibility. Such views and concern over the duty of defending the country's airspace were condensed and presented to the congress.

In discussing the party development tasks, all the delegates expressed their desire that the 10,000 members in the party organization should be shining examples and that basic cadres should be truly steady and not deviate, not even by a millimeter. They must be firmly confident and orient themselves accurately just like the jet pilots who fly patrol sorties along the border, because if they deviate by even a millimeter, they will fly into the other country's airspace.

Uncle Ho's testament was a repeatedly recalled in a respectful manner: Each cadre and party member must be truly imbued with revolutionary ethics and be a loyal servant to the people.



MY VAN DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS

BK040406 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Our Voice of Vietnam correspondent has reported the following: My Van District, Hai Hung Province, has finished holding the third congress of delegates of its party organization. In a spirit of strict self-criticism and criticism, the delegates attending the congress contributed many suggestions to the draft political reports of the district, the province, and the central level. These suggestions focus on analyzing and assessing the district's strong points and weakness in implementing local political tasks and adopting targets and orientations for the coming period.

As an agricultural district, My Van has, over the past 3 years, experienced many difficulties due to heavy rains, typhoons, waterlogging, floods, and harmful diseases and insects. In the 1984 5th-month spring crop, the district's grain production volume dropped by 42 percent compared to that of 1983. Waterlogging caused by heavy rains in 1985 destroyed as many 5,785 hectares of 10th-month rice or 42 percent of the cultivated area. In the 1985 winter crop season, heavy rains also damage thousands of hectares of vegetables and subsidiary food crops.

Fully realizing that agricultural production constitutes the primary front, My Van concentrated efforts on guiding cooperatives in satisfactorily planting the 1985 spring crop. Thanks to new production orientations and the proper use of supplies and technology, My Van's 1985 spring rice output reached 42.5 quintals per hectare, a record figure. In addition, My Van also stepped up the cultivation of subsidiary food crops, especially grain and export crops in high economic value. In the 1985 winter crop season, the district's garlic acreage increased eightfold over 1982; and its spring peanut acreage by ninefold over 1982. The district has set up a zone for export agricultural production.

Nevertheless, My Van's agricultural production has over recent years been noncomprehensive, precarious, and unstable. This is due, beside objective causes -- inclement weather and the insufficient and untimely supply of electricity and fertilizer -- chiefly to shortcomings in guidance that allow the cooperatives to unwarrantedly change the seed allocation pattern and haphazardly use fertilizer, resulting in widespread outbreaks of harmful diseases and insects that destroy much of the rice crop. Moreover, the cooperatives are still inexperienced in economic management. Monoculture of rice still remains prevalent, attention is not given to subsidiary food crops, stocks of supplies and goods are nonexistent, and so forth.

In the spirit of looking squarely at and pointing out the truth, the party organization congress of My Van set forth the district's tasks and orientations up to 1988, focusing attention on the five main spearheads -- agricultural production, small industry and handicrafts, land reclamation, population planning, and export -- with efforts concentrated particularly on grain production. It is expected that by 1988 the district's grain production volume will reach 117,000 metric tons, including 104,000 metric tons of paddy and 13,000 metric tons of subsidiary foods crops equivalent to paddy, with the rice yield totaling 8 metric tons per hectare and per-capita grain production volume averaging 500 kg.

Developing the party organization's traditions of purity, firmness, and strength as well as the results of the party organization congress, My Van is guiding the cooperatives to satisfactorily plant this year's winter crops in order to score successes in all three aspects -- acreage, yield, and production volume.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE TO PUT NUCLEAR BILL BEFORE PARLIAMENT

HK070719 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 30 Sep 86 p 5

[Text] The Government's contentious anti-nuclear legislation will be back before Parliament within three weeks, the Prime Minister, Mr Lange, said yesterday.

He said the bill would return from a select committee either this week or the week immediately after next week's recess.

But he reiterated that the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Bill would possibly not be passed this year.

Parliament now has only 27 sitting days before Christmas.

Earlier this month, Mr Lange said the backlog of legislation would delay the bill, but it was not critical to rush it into law when the Government was committed to its anti-nuclear policy.

The bill was introduced last December and was referred to the Foreign Affairs and Defence Select Committee, which received more than 1200 submissions on it.

The secretary of the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone Committee, Mr Larry Ross, said the committee believed the bill should have the highest priority.

OVERSEAS TRADE MINISTER'S MOSCOW TRIP ANALYZED

HK070721 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 27 Sep 86 p 4

[By NEW ZEALAND PRESS AGENCY staff, Leningrad]

[Text] The Minister of Overseas Trade and Marketing, Mr Moore, has left Moscow on an overnight train to Leningrad with some success behind him.

Mr Moore was able to claim a limited victory from a three-day visit to the Soviet capital when the Dairy Board chairman, Mr Jim Graham, won an agreement on consultation over purchasing.

Mr Graham said Prodintorg, the Soviet state agency which controls imports of products of animal origin, was prepared to sign an agreement saying the two countries would consult at a minimum of six-monthly intervals on acquiring New Zealand dairy products.

The agreement was somewhat less than the preferred result of a long-term agreement on sales with the Soviets but a satisfying achievement nonetheless, given the dire state of the world dairy market and increasing USSR production.

New Zealand's prospects of selling dairy products to the Soviets have slumped because of increasing domestic production and cheap European Community surpluses.

Sales there totalled \$88.7 million last year, mainly milk powder and butter.

Leading Soviet officials and ministers have pressed Mr Moore to redress the 45:1 trade imbalance that runs in Wellington's favour.

"I have spent two days saying 'no' to their requests," Mr Moore said. "It would be nice if I had something to trade. I cannot trade fish, I cannot trade cars, I cannot trade energy projects."

He was referring to Soviet demands for a bigger slice of the New Zealand fisheries zone, requests for more Lada cars to be imported and favourable treatment on tenders for projects.

The minister raised the issue of a time restriction on frozen meat sent to the Soviet Union.

It has to be supplied within 90 days and New Zealand wants a 150-day restriction.

The delegation told the Soviets bluntly that their prices were too low and they were not giving New Zealand signals on what they were going to purchase.

There had been some unease in the mission about the way the visit would be perceived and presented by the Soviets, because of New Zealand's row with the United States over nuclear ship visits.

But Mr Moore noted that Radio Moscow had given a full account of his statements, including his view that the Soviet Union should keep its forces out of the South Pacific.

"I thought that politically the Soviet Union is showing great subtlety."

**MURDANI URGES PRESS TO OBEY 'RULES OF THE GAME'**

BK041343 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 1 Oct 86 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Tuesday [30 September], MERDEKA -- General L.B. Murdani, Indonesian Armed Forces commander and commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command, has admitted that a handful of dissatisfied people are cynically discrediting the government, political organizations, Golkar, and the national leadership. Their criticism has been reported by certain newspapers.

"The government is not unaware of this, but it has no strong indications to take measures. However, if they go too far, the government will certainly take action against those concerned," L.B. Murdani said in a working meeting with Parliamentary Commission I chaired by H. Manaf Lubis in Jakarta today.

A. Muis, a member of the United Development Faction, said that the criticism will affect national development and swell the number of voters refusing to cast their ballots in elections if this trend goes unchecked.

The commander also asked the press to fully understand its position and not to violate the existing rules of the game. "Please stop writing cynical articles in the mass media," the four-star general appealed.

He said that some have not yet fully understood the rules of the game. He referred, as an example, to news reports having racial overtones in East Java.

"A mob of between 200 and 500 people were about to resort to racist acts at a certain place as a result of the reports. Fortunately, we succeeded in persuading them to refer any issues to the East Java security personnel," L.B. Murdani said.

Answering a question from a member of Commission I on the Diponegoro 4th Military Region commander's recent statement suspecting communist infiltration of political organizations, the armed forces commander admitted that leftist and rightist extremists have not yet been fully eliminated in this region because they are still supported by certain groups.

However, L.B. Murdani said that the Diponegoro 4th Military Region commander's warning was clearly designed to remind the people in Central Java to further enhance vigilance and to be aware of the present trend.

On acts of terrorism in other countries, the commander said that he did not expect terrorism to spread to Indonesia. Nevertheless, if such acts do occur here, we will respond swiftly and firmly in the way that we did to the hijacking of a Woyla plane to Bangkok in 1980 [year as published]. [passage omitted]



MALAYSIAMAHATHIR VIEWS EXPULSION OF AWSJ JOURNALISTS

BK030835 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, commenting on the expulsion of two ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL, AWSJ, reporters from Malaysia, said even the United States expels foreigners. In an interview with Malaysian journalists in New York, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said by way of example that even the United States expels foreigners, including diplomats, if the Reagan Administration is not happy with their presence. He made the comment after Warren Phillips, chief executive of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, the New York publication which controls the AWSJ, called on him to talk about the Malaysian Government's action. It was incorrectly reported today that the prime minister had said that foreigners, including diplomats from the United States, would be expelled if the government felt uneasy about their presence.

Meanwhile, Wanita UMNO, the women's wing of the United Malays National Organization, has expressed regret over the action of certain quarters who write news and articles that are not true regarding the situation in Malaysia. Speaking to reporters, head of Wanita UMNO, Datin Paduka Rafidah Aziz, who is also public enterprises minister, said such writings gave a bad picture of the nation. She said such articles also gave the impression that the country was not stable and not a good place to invest. She regretted that there were also foreign writers who used Western values when writing on events in the country. As a result of their reporting, every event which took place in the country was only seen in the negative aspect.

Expulsion Extension Denied

BK040827 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0704 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 4 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL (AWSJ) correspondent Raphael Pura, whose work permit was revoked by the government recently, has failed in his bid to seek an extension to the deadline of the expulsion order served on him on arrival at the Kuala Lumpur international airport on Thursday. Pura's counsel, Muhammad Shafee Abdullah, said the Home Ministry's decision was known at about 12.45 pm Saturday.

Pura, the AWSJ's Kuala Lumpur-based Southeast Asia correspondent, has until midnight Sunday to leave the country. The other AWSJ correspondent, John Berthelesen, whose work permit was also revoked last Friday along with Pura's, has already left the country.

Meanwhile reliable sources told BERNAMA Pura and the AWSJ were seriously considering the possibility of seeking leave from the high court here for an order of certiorari to quash the two decisions. The sources said that if they resorted to this action, the application would be submitted either next Monday or Tuesday, containing more and stronger grounds than those submitted by Berthelesen. Berthelesen's application for leave to seek the quashing of the Home Ministry decision was dismissed by the high court. The supreme court will hear his appeal on Nov 3.

MAHATHIR ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NEXT DECADE

BK060908 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Malaysia's development over the next decade will be centered on export-oriented industrialization and accelerated growth in priority industries. They will be selected on the basis of world comparative advantage, manpower development, and the acquisition of certain technological capability. The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, says Malaysia refuses to be grounded in the mediocrity of mere assembly operations. In line with this, the Malaysian workforce has improved its skills in the belief that the future lies in the greater value-added secondary and tertiary processing of raw materials and in higher-technology industries. However, he points out that Malaysia cannot achieve all these by itself. Therefore, it needs foreign investors for capital investment, technological capability, management knowhow, and entry into world market.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said this at the opening of the American International Group's investment seminar in Kuala Lumpur today. He also said Malaysia intends to further accelerate development of industries utilizing natural resources, such as rubber, timber, palm oil, tin, clay and silica. It hopes to be a leading exporter of items such as tires, precision and industrial rubber products, wood moldings, and furniture. So far, Malaysia has proven itself as a viable place for export-oriented industries. It is currently a leading exporter of manufactured goods, such as semiconductor devices, room airconditioners, and natural rubber products. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also said Malaysia's manufacturing sector, under the current Fifth Malaysia Plan, was projected to contribute 20.5 percent through the gross domestic product, GDP, by 1990. At the same time, the share of agriculture is expected to shrink from its present 20.3 percent to 18.1 percent. This shows that Malaysia is steadily heading toward its goal of joining the breed of newly industrialized countries striving for the legitimate share of the world's economic wealth.

SINGAPOREAUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN DEFENDS SRV SATELLITE PROJECT

BK060947 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said it would be peculiar if Australia's relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations became strained because of an Australian communications project with Vietnam. Mr Hayden was speaking following his arrival in Singapore on his way home from attending the United Nations in New York. The foreign minister said the satellite project was a commercial venture, and he pointed out that there was already a large volume of trade between ASEAN and Vietnam.

Australia's Overseas Telecommunications Commission is to build a satellite station in Ho Chi Minh City as part of an agreement to establish a direct communications link between Vietnam and Australia.

Singapore's foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, said last night that ASEAN would send a protest note to Australia over the satellite project. Correspondents say the project is expected to be discussed when Mr Hayden and Mr Dhanabalan confer tomorrow.

14 KILLED, 8 MISSING AFTER TROPICAL STORM

HK070705 Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 7 (AFP) -- At least 14 people were killed, eight missing and more than 40,000 evacuated after a two-day tropical storm poured sheets of rain over the main Philippine island of Luzon, Red Cross officials said Tuesday. Tropical depression Oyang caused estimated damage of up to 30 million pesos (1.5 million dollars), press reports said.

Floods as deep as a person's waist closed schools and offices in Manila on Monday although life in the capital had returned to normal on Tuesday.

Ten people drowned in nearby Laguna Province when Laguna Lake, the country's largest, overflowed while another four died in Manila, Red Cross and disaster agency reports said. The National Disaster Coordinating Center reported eight people missing in the capital and nearby Cavite Province. Rising waters caused the evacuation of 43,668 people in Laguna and Manila, the Red Cross said, adding that Laguna water levels had not yet receded.

Weathermen plotted Oyang, which had maximum winds of 55 kilometres an hour (27 miles an hour) when it hit Luzon, at 260 kilometres (161 miles) north-west of Manila and heading towards the South China Sea early Tuesday.

ZUMEL COMMENTS ON STALLED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

HK070623 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[By Sigfred C. Balatan -- "Exclusive to the CHRONICLE"]

[Text] National Democratic Front [NDF] negotiator Antonio Zumel assailed the military Thursday for sowing intrigues among the ranks of the rebel leaders and creating conditions to derail the peace talks initiated by President Aquino.

Zumel made these statements in an exclusive interview with this correspondent and a foreign journalist somewhere in Metro Manila.

Political observers said Zumel's presence in Metro Manila indicated that the peace talks have not yet totally collapsed, contrary to earlier speculations that the NDF negotiators have gone back to the hills.

Responding to the allegations of a senior defense ministry official that New People's Army chief Rodolfo Salas was betrayed by his comrades, Zumel said:

"We cannot do that to a comrade who has committed his life to the national democratic movement with deep dedication and long service."

Retired Brig Gen Isidro Agunod, defense ministry assistant secretary for plans and programs, earlier said the "betrayal" resulted from a rift within the communist leadership because of Salas' "strategic error" in pursuing a boycott policy of the February snap presidential polls.

Zumel clarified that the communist leadership did not commit a "strategic error" but only a "tactical error because the issue is not a matter of principle."

Zumel likewise commented on the murder of Lt Colo Rex Baquiran whose death was being blamed on the NPA's. Honestly we don't know yet the real score. We already sent an urgent communication to our comrades in Cagayan Valley asking for an official report," Zumel said. But what I know and personally believe is that Col Baquiran is also an exdetainee and his gruesome murder is not the NPA style."

Zumel, at the same time, reiterated that the three NDF demands will top the peace talks agenda. They are:

-- The immediate release of Salas.

-- A government order to stop the military from "sabotaging the peace talks by their slanderous statements and intensified military operations."

-- Government approval in writing of the NDF proposal for safety and immunity guarantees.

#### ZUMEL, OCAMPO DISCUSS IMPACT OF SALAS ARREST

HK061357 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Oct 86 p 4

["My Cup of Tea" column by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "The Second Time Around"]

[Text] There were no mountains to climb this time around -- only steps leading to an apartment that held traces of a bourgeois lifestyle. There were no cocks that crowed either, but the din of the evening traffic was just as irritating.

I asked for a gin and tonic. The NDF [National Democratic Front] negotiators, Tony Zumel, Satur and Bobby Malay-Ocampo, with whom I had an appointment for an interview of sorts, were running late. But I knew they would come. Arrangements had been threshed out in advance.

Tony sported a moustache while Satur shaved his off. And Bobby looked good in heels. We had a few drinks and reminisced about my trip to the mountains. But I was impatient and, at the first opportunity, asked them about the future of the peace talks.

"As long as the Aquino government keeps the doors open, we are willing to sit down and talk," Satur said. Tony agreed. "We are going the extra mile. If the government wants peace, we'll talk peace."

"And if the government talks war?" I asked. Tony and Satur merely shrugged their shoulders.

"What about your demands -- the conditions you imposed for the continuance of peace talks? The demand for the release of Salas, for instance? If the government fails to meet that condition, will that mean the end of the peace talks?"

The peace talks, the negotiators said, can continue. But in the interim, it will be their lawyers who will face the government panel, if the government wants to pursue the talks. Once the safety and immunity guarantees have been threshed out, the negotiators will sit down with the panel to resume talks that will focus on "substantive matters."



"It is ironic," they said. "They (the government) arrested and charged Salas. Salas was the first to respond to Aquino's call. He suggested a ceasefire, a suggestion which was unanimously supported and unilaterally decided by the collective leadership."

"Then why," I asked, "was Salas not named as part of the panel?"

"Look," Satur explained. "This panel business was the government's idea. They announced that Pepe Diokno was their representative. The organization named me as representative. They had one. We had one. Then the Aquino government named Mitra. So we had Zumel. Then they had Tito (Guingona), as a temporary replacement for Diokno. But he seems to be a permanent member of the panel. Salas was tapped as a member of the panel. Cory said she wanted the top guys in the organization involved in the peace talks. If the talks proceed, Cory will be talking to the top leaders."

The top leaders, they explained further, would necessarily have to be more deeply involved. If and when talks reach the substantive portions, "we will have to rely on subcommittee, and consultations have to go on."

I asked Tony and Satur when [as published] they didn't immediately sign the memorandum of agreement on safety and immunity guarantees. Perhaps if they did, Salas would not have been arrested.

"The memorandum agreement that was supposed to have been signed was a product of the many meetings we have had. We were not even into the ceasefire agreement yet -- the only agreement on safety and immunity guarantees. We were ready to sign that agreement. The points were already discussed and threshed out. But what does Mitra do? He comes up with a different memorandum agreement on safety and immunity guarantees and physical centers and facilities which includes a rider saying at midnight, after the signing of this agreement, there will be automatic ceasefire. Ano ba yan? Pinaguusapan pa lang ang safety guarantees, ipapasok kaagad ang ceasefire?" [What is that? We were just talking about safety guarantees, and here they are calling ceasefire suddenly?]

But why did it take so long for both sides to draft a memo agreement on safety measures?

"Look," they said, "we submitted our proposal a long time ago. The government did not care to act on it immediately.. At saka Ninez, ang hirap na kausap si Monching [Besides, Ninez, it is difficult to talk to Mitra.] We schedule a meeting with Mitra. We rent a place for a four-hour meeting. Monching [Mitra] comes in at 10 and tells us he has to rush out in 30 minutes because he has to attend a wedding. He is the padrino [godfather]. So we tell him, okay. But forego the reception and come back for the meeting. He agrees. We wait. And wait. And wait. He doesn't show up. Does the government negotiator want to talk peace or marriage? [no closed quotes as published]

And what does the underground organization want?

"We want a comprehensive political settlement, which will include an agreement on both sides on how to resolve the long-pending problems that continue to remain unresolved. We want to define areas of agreement and bring out the contradictions. We want to be heard. We want the government to listen to the left. What does the government want? Only a ceasefire? A ceasefire does not resolve the old problems."

So what next? I asked them.

"As we said, as long as the government keeps the doors open for talks, we are willing to talk. The talks will continue. It will be our lawyers who will meet the panel to discuss and agree on the original memorandum on safety and immunity guarantees. After that is done, we can begin to talk ceasefire."

Is peace still a theoretical possibility? I thought to ask. But they were already gone, as quickly as they came.

Commander Dante Comments

HK061127 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Former NPA leader Commander Dante stated that the success of the peace talks between the government and the National Democratic Front depends on the release of Rodolfo Salas, alias Commander Bilog. Commander Dante, or Bernabe Buscayno, made the remarks at a forum held in Baguio City. At the same time, Commander Dante stressed that he believes in the sincerity of President Corazon Aquino's efforts to attain peace in the country. He added that the other issues that should be included in the peace talks are [words indistinct] and the registration of the Communist Party of the Philippines so that it may take part in elections as well as the expansion of the people's democratic rights.

MINDANAO NPA SAID WILLING TO STOP HOSTILITIES

HK061405 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 6 Oct 86 p 8

[By correspondent Casiano Navarro, Jr]

[Text] Cagayan de Oro City -- The north central Mindanao leadership of the National Democratic Front (NDF), political arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), has announced the willingness of the New People's Army to stop hostilities but added that "the military should the [as published] same."

Misamis Oriental Governor-designate Vicente Y. Emano was informed last week of the willingness of the rebels to stop their armed operations in a handwritten letter sent by George Madlos, secretary of the CPP's regional party committee in northern and central Mindanao.

It was recalled that some time last July, Brig. Gen. Mariano P. Adalem, chief of the Regional Unified Command 10, declared a 10-day ceasefire in northern Mindanao to allow Emano and the rebel leaders to hold peace dialogues in an undisclosed village in Misamis Oriental.

The negotiation was stopped when on the sixth of [as published] the dialogue, NPA members started moving out, claiming that the military has started deployment of troops which "were trying to encircle us."

The situation was aggravated when a foreign correspondent interviewed Emano. The correspondent, according to Emano, was tagged by the military as "a communist."

In a dialogue aired over Radyo ng Bayan here, Emano disclosed to Adalem his receipt of Madlos' letter which stated that the NPA cannot accept the demand to lay down their arms as a pre-condition to the holding talks on a ceasefire.

During the dialogue, Emano and Adalem agreed that the governor continue the negotiation with the rebels for a ceasefire. The two also agreed that any agreement entered into between the military and the rebels should be in writing.

#### ILOCOS MILITARY SEEKS CPLA HELP AGAINST NPA

HK061503 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Oct 86 p 14

[Text] Baguio City -- The military in Ilocos region hopes that the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) headed by Fr. Conrado Balweg would join the military in an offensive against the New People's Army in the region, particularly in the Cordilleras.

Brig. Gen. Jesus de la Cruz, chief of region 1 unified command, said in a press conference here last Thursday that he would be "happy" if a joint operation between CPLA and the military will take place.

A joint operation would have serious effects on the NPA, because CPLA members were former NPA members who would know more about the movements of the insurgents in the Cordilleras.

A joint operation is possible only if the "members of the CPLA actually mingled with the military before the ceasefire was negotiated between Balweg and President Corazon C. Aquino recently," he said.

De la Cruz added that "recognition signals between the CPLA and military are currently being worked out."

Meanwhile, soldiers still loyal to deposed President Marcos are a threat to the peace and order situation in the Ilocos region, despite the recent surrender of some 120 loyalist soldiers.

This was the assessment of regional unified command 1 chief Gen. Jesus de la Cruz during a press conference here last week.

De la Cruz said some 30 loyalist soldiers are still causing social disturbances in the region through such criminal activities as robberies and carnapping. These soldiers are now being tracked down by the military.

De la Cruz revealed that in Laoag City last Wednesday, 120 loyalist soldiers, who went on AWOL (absent without leave) after the revolution, surrendered to the military. They however did not give up their firearms.

De la Cruz said he would accommodate the remaining loyalist soldiers back into the military's fold provided they are willing to serve the Republic again.

#### RAMOS CLAIMS DEFENSE SPENDING LOWEST IN ASEAN

HK061459 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Oct 86 p 16

[Excerpts] The Philippines has the lowest military expenditures per capita income among member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations with each Filipino spending about \$9 compared to Brunei's \$1,413.

Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos said oil-rich Indonesia, which has about 600,000-strong standing army, the second biggest among ASEAN countries, is spending \$14 per capita for defense, or roughly more than 1.5 times more than the amount the Philippines is spending.

Thailand shells out \$26 per capita every year, or about 11 [as published] times more than the Philippines does, Ramos said.

He said Malaysia spends \$101 every year for every soldier, while Singapore spends \$452 or about 48 times more than their Filipino counterpart is spending.

Brunei, although a small country but one of the richest in the world in terms of per capita income, allocates for defense 157 times more than the Philippines does, or about \$1,413 per year for each soldier, Ramos said.

Based on these figures, "there is no truth that the Philippines is a militarized country" as some would like to project it to be, Ramos said.

In terms of defense spending, "the Philippines is among the lowest in the Asian region as well as in Southeast Asia itself, in terms of the number of soldiers in relation to the population of that country." Ramos added. [passage omitted]

With a 257,000-strong Armed Forces, the Philippines has a ratio of one soldier for every 351 Filipinos, Ramos said.

Thailand enjoys a more favorable ratio with one Thai trooper for every 217 citizens. Malaysia has one soldier for every 148 Malaysians.

Ramos said the Philippines spends only about 1.28 percent of its gross national product (GNP), while other countries spend as much as 5 percent to 8 percent of their GNP.

He did not give the military budget figures.

In the case of Japan, the Japanese spend only 1 percent of their GNP but it is a rich country, thus its defense budget runs into billions of dollars, he said.

For 1986, the Philippines allocated roughly 13 percent of its budget for defense, down by 2 percent compared to the average 15 percent during the past 15 years, Ramos said.

He said other nations allocate 18 percent to 25 percent of their national budget for military spending.

#### RAMOS ORDERS PROBE OF COLONEL'S PROTEST ACTION

HK070505 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 5 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] General Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, yesterday directed Maj. Gen. Renato S. de Villa, PC [Philippine Constabulary] and INP [Integrated National Police] chief, to investigate the reported protest action of Lt. Col. Tiburcio Fusillero in Cebu City where he is presently under house arrest.



Fusillero, former PC commander of Negros Oriental, charged with assaulting a human rights lawyer, was reported the other day as agitating for the formation of a political party "which will draw its members from the military and from the civilians sympathetic to its cause."

The reported move was allegedly prompted by a statement said to be attributed [to] President Aquino.

"We simply cannot understand why our very own commander-in-chief would say the Communist-led NPA is only fighting the military and not the government," Fusillero was alleged to have asked.

The same report said some soldiers allegedly ripped off from the uniforms the flag patches, the military symbol of the February Revolution, to show sympathy to Fusillero's cause.

#### 105 FORMER PSC SOLDIERS REJOIN ARMED FORCES

HK070503 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Oct 86 p 8

[By Jun R. Guiang]

[Excerpt] Laoag City -- One-hundred-five military men who were members of the defunct Presidential Security Command (PSC) have rejoined the Armed Forces, acting Ilocos Norte Gov. Castor Raval reported.

Raval said the former PSC soldiers were accepted by military and civilian authorities during a ceremony held in front of the provincial capital here last Wednesday.

The group, which got the misnomer "Lost Command" because the members apparently went into hiding after the February revolution, were enlisted men of the Constabulary, Marines, Army and Air Force.

They were received by Regional Unified Command 1 Commander Brig. Gen. Jesus de la Cruz, 3/5 Army infantry brigade commander Col. Roman Gavino Jr., provincial Constabulary commander Col. Everlino Nartatez, and Governor Raval.

The returnees took their oath of allegiance to the Freedom Constitution before General De la Cruz who represented Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos in the rites. [passage omitted]

#### DAVAO RALLIES CRITICIZE MILITARY OPERATIONS

HK070450 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 23 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] The making of the new Constitution, ceasefire and militarization were the major agenda in three 25,000-strong September 21 rallies held here and Davao del Sur and Davao del Norte provincial centers.

In Tagum, Davao del Norte some 5,000 joined the "Martsa sa Kalinaw" (Peace March) urging for ceasefire "to give peace a chance." Chanting "ceasefire! ceasefire!" the marchers also sought an end to military operations in the countryside and justice to victims of human rights violations. They specifically called for indemnification of arson victims in (sitio) Mobing, San Vicente town.

Last August 29, 12 houses were burned in Mobing allegedly by the Scout Rangers following their encounter with the guerrilla New People's Army. Fifteen Scout Rangers and two NPA's died.

"The people in the hinterlands have lost confidence with the military," the farmer speaker said. He claimed his brother, a barangay captain was "brutally killed" by the military. He refused to give his name for security reasons.

Invoking the use of peaceful means to attain peace, OIC [Officer in Charge]-Governor Prospero Amatoz pleaded for patience to the rallyists. He said there was a time when peace was at hand. But he added, some forces broke it.

Meanwhile here in Davao City, some 10,000 protestors from three different points covered at the city's main square, near the city hall at around 2 p.m.

Kagawad Luz Ilagan exhorted that people must be vigilant over the drafting of the new Charter. "Our future is at stake," she said emphasizing that the new Constitution should be "democratic and nationalist," to truly represent the people's interests.

Lawyers Beethoven Orcullo and Marcos Risonar who led the Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] delegation denounced the interventionist policies of the United States.

Nester Medel, chairman of the urban poor's Alyansa Batok sa Kawad-on (Albaka) [Alliance Against Disappearances] assailed the Metrodiscom [Metropolitan District Command] for its alleged zoning or dragnet operations at Agdao.

Medel said the Metrodiscom put up detachments in Albaka areas. "Since then, antisocial activities have become rampant," he further alleged.

"The military undermined President Aquino's call for reconciliation and ceasefire," Medel stressed.

Over at Davao del Sur, some 10,000 trooped to Sulop town to protest against ongoing military operations in the said town. It was learned that at least five barangays of Sulop out of 25 were totally abandoned after several killings. Bayan-Davao del Sur Chairman Merlin Bello said witnesses alleged the 46th Infantry Battalion and Tadtad fanatics perpetrated the atrocities.

The September 21 protesters demanded, among others the following:

- The resignation of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos;
- The abolition of the Civilian Home Defense Force;
- Removal of the United States military bases;
- Justice for all victims of militarization and counter insurgency operations; as well as speedy investigation of human rights violations cases;
- Nationalization of basic industries;
- Genuine land reform.

The rallies ended peacefully.

ECONOMY 'FAVORED' BY U.S. SANCTIONS ON S. AFRICA

HK030916 Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 3 (AFP) -- The Philippines, still smarting from the U.S. Senate's rejection of a 800 million-dollar aid package for Manila, Friday welcomed the U.S. Congress' approval of economic sanctions against South Africa. "We would definitely be favored by a shift," Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Rora Tolentino told Agence France-Presse, referring to the U.S. ban on Pretoria's agricultural products which would result in a bigger sugar quota for Manila.

Washington currently imports 167,000 tonnes of sugar a year from the Philippines. Congress's approval of the sanctions would raise Manila's U.S. sugar quota to about 206,000 tonnes. The 39,000 additional tonnes would come from Pretoria's 2.3 percent U.S. quota which would be transferred to the Philippines.

Philippine officials however had earlier expressed their desire to obtain the sugar quota allocations for Canada and Australia. Canada, they claimed, does not even produce sugar but is a mere trader.

Richard Lugar, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, last month visited Manila and Negros Island, the seat of the Philippines' ailing sugar industry, and pledged to work for a bigger Philippine sugar quota on the U.S. market. Hunger and unemployment stalks the central island due to high production costs, low world prices and competition from other sugar substitutes.

Higher U.S. quotas for Philippine products were among the objects of Mrs Aquino's nine-day trip to the United States last month.

AQUINO 'PLEASED' WITH U.S. SENATE AID VOTE

HK040926 Hong Kong AFP in English 0925 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 4 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino said Saturday she was "certainly pleased" with the U.S. Senate's approval of an additional 200 million dollars in economic aid to the Philippines and thanked the U.S. Congress and Americans.

"I am certainly pleased that the U.S Senate has just approved the amount of 200 million dollars in supplementary economic aid to the Philippine Government in 1987," she said in a brief statement.

"While I do reiterate my appreciation to both houses of U.S. Congress for the aid, I must also thank the American people who during my recent visit to the United States welcomed me with open arms.

"The Filipino people and myself remain highly elated and moved by their welcome," she added.

The Senate, following two rejections, voted 82-14 Friday to approve the economic aid. The funds were approved by the House of Representatives last month after Mrs Aquino made an emotional address to a joint session of congress.

The prior rejections of the aid measure by the U.S. Senate had stung some Aquino advisers, with close aide Rene Saguisag saying Manila "will remember those who were nice to us" when the stay of two large U.S. military bases in the Philippines came into question in the future.

#### Aquino To Visit Japan

HK060609 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino is scheduled to visit Japan from November 11 to 13. This will be her first trip to Japan since she became president. Her trip is expected to be similar to her 9-day visit to the United States last month. The president is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other top Japanese Government officials.

#### COMELEC RECOMMENDS HOLDING PLEBISCITE 23 JAN

HK061131 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] today recommended the holding of a plebiscite for the new constitution on 23 January 1987. According to Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno, the Comelec also suggested a complete re-registration of voters on 22, 23, 29, and 30 November.

Earlier, a group of cabinet members met with President Aquino and proposed holding national and local elections simultaneously in May next year.

Meanwhile, in Massachusetts, Vice President Salvador Laurel said he favors holding a plebiscite to decide on the retention of U.S. military bases in the Philippines. Laurel was speaking at the opening session of a 3-day conference on the Philippines at the Fletcher School of Law and Government at Tufts University. According to him, groups arguing for and against retaining the U.S. bases continue to claim the support of the Filipino people.

#### 40-DAY DELAY ASKED IN AQUINO-GALMAN CASE

HK020755 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The Tanodbayan has asked the Sandiganbayan to postpone the arraignment of the accused in the Aquino-Galman case for another 40 days. The arraignment was first set for 6 October. Tanodbayan Raul Gonzales said his office needs sufficient time to complete preliminary investigations of other people involved in the case. According to him, the prosecution panel is evaluating the evidence in order to strengthen its case against the 26 original accused.



FIJIALTERNATE SITES FOR FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS URGED

BK070528 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Fiji has suggested French nuclear tests should be carried out in the United States, Corsica, or mainland France rather than in the South Pacific. In a speech to the UN General Assembly, Fiji's deputy prime minister and finance minister, Mr Qionibaravi, said the countries of the South Pacific were deeply concerned that France defiantly continued its nuclear testing programs at Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia.

Mr Qionibaravi said if nuclear testing was so vital to the security interests of the Western alliance, the United States might consider allowing France to use the Nevada test site. He added that if the tests were as safe as claimed the testing could be done on the Mediterranean island of Corsica or in mainland France itself.

KIRIBATINO AGREEMENT ON NEW LICENSE FEE FOR USSR

BK060706 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The Soviet Union and Kiribati have still not reached agreement on a new license fee allowing Soviet vessels to continue fishing in South Pacific island waters. The secretary of the Kiribati Department of Natural Resources and Development, Mr (Teko Takataki), says the Soviet Union is seeking to reduce the fee it pays for fishing rights. Under the existing agreement, which expires next week, Moscow pays an annual fee of \$1.5 million [currency not specified]. The fee amounts to about one-fifth of the entire Kiribati budget.

Mr (Takataki) declined to say how much the Soviet Union was prepared to pay but he told REUTER news agency there was still room for agreement. Negotiations were continuing by telex with the Soviet Embassy in Canberra.

Last month, a Soviet Embassy official in Australia said Moscow would reduce the number of vessels in Kiribati waters and therefore wanted to cut back the license fee.

United States has claimed that the fishing deal is a disguised attempt by Moscow to gain a strategic foothold in the South Pacific by the Soviet Union denies this.

Vanuatu has also said it will send a delegation to Moscow this year to discuss a possible fishing agreement.

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